The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bally for Babcock.

—Bill No. 6 received an encouraging lift in the House yesterday.

—The New York gas companies propose to reduce their prices after March 1.

—Senor Castelar has returned to Madrid. Before leaving Paris he had an interview with M. Thiers.

—First he was Kerr; then he was Spea-Kerr; and now he is Wea-Kerr. Kerr-ect.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—Cablegrams last night report destruction of life and property by the floods in Hungary and Germany.

—There was a decidedly fresh breeze in the Legislature yesterday over the Pittsburgh Water Bond bill.

—Ex-Senator Ramsey says if he is to receive a Cabinet appointment he knows nothing about it, as yet.

—Mr. George Jones on March 1 will take editorial, as he now has business control of the New York *Times.*

—Is the base ball fiend again to be abroad in the land? Even the girls up at Vassar are organizing their clubs for the season of '76.

—The President of the Boston Chess Club wants $2,500 more to complete the sum required to make the Centennial tournament a success.

—Bismarck officially congratulates the British Government on having done the right thing at the right moment by purchasing those Suez canal shares.

—Mr. Morrison proposes to call up his tariff bill next week in the Ways and Means Committee and discuss it until it is prepared for reporting to the House.

—Democratic converts at the Hippodrome are to be set to reading the proceedings in Congress. If they get through without swearing, they are considered safe.

—The Prince of Wales has spent his stipend of $300,000 for his Indian journey—the greater part in charity they say—and like Oliver Twist he is to come back for "more"—about $100,000 more.

—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday heard the petition of James Parton for special legislation to legalize his marriage. After Mr. Parton was heard in his own behalf the hearing closed.

—Moulton is out with another statement, in which he expresses himself as being at times "almost ready to forgive" Beecher—which compassionate disposition is based on the "agony," which he feels Beecher must have endured.

—The committee appointed by General Hancock to arrange for the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac have designated Philadelphia as the place and the 6th day of June as the time for the holding of the reunion this year.

—There is a tacit understanding that at the meeting of the Joint Democratic Caucus Committee, to-day, a vote will be pressed on the pending motion to recommend to the caucus a bill providing for the unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act.

—Since the commencement of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the Senate has passed forty-five Senate bills and three House bills, and the House has passed nine bills which originated in that body. Only two bills have passed both Houses finally

—The various wages questions in the North and coal trade in the South are arranged or on the eve of settlement. The malleable iron workers, of whom above 13,000 are employed in a full state of trade, have gone to work at seven and a-half per cent. reduction.

—In the play the "Mighty Dollar," the distressed wife wants to recover a criminating letter, and exclaims, 'Oh, how can I get that letter back!' Monday night, in this play at St. Louis, when it came to this exclamation, a saucy boy sung out, "Send for McGill." It brought down the house.

—There is no probability that Governor Seymour will be tempted from his retirement by the syren voices that are whispering to him of the Presidency. He has put away ambition, and pricked the bubble Glory. Give him half a dozen hard-fisted clear-headed farmers gathered round the latest style of winter cabbage, and in his eloquent analysis of this neck and humble vegetable, he will take more joy than took Cæsar with all the Senate at his heels

—The following modification of the pas senjare rhymes is expected to be addressed to conductors after the passage of the bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature prohibiting the collection of fare from passengers not furnished with seats:

When the seats are full you'll punch with care
The head of the very next passenjare
That stands to get on, or to pay a fare,
A little black eye for a 4 cent fare,
A blood-colored eye for a 7 cent fare,
"Get in with your left!" for a 9 cent fare,
That will settle the in-crowding passenjare.

—Prof. Archer, the British Commissioner to the Centennial, well qualified to give an opinion upon great exhibitions, expresses surprise and pleasure at the preparations in Philadelphia, and thinks that the people of this country do not yet appreciate the good management that precedes the display Great Britain will be well represented to many of her great industries, and already the London newspapers have their artists and correspondents on the ground, busy with pen and pencil.

—The New York *Herald* suggests "that the only way to supply the coming deficiency to the private charities of the city is to impose a social tax, so that everywhere that people are socially or convivially gathered together a good, round fine be paid upon the spot by any one making reckless use of the word "Centennial," to be properly applied to the hapless institutions we have. So shall sweet charity revive and flourish in our midst, and the hearts of the poor widows, orphans, cripples and other objects of public pity be made to sing for joy."

—The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* takes a mournful view of the business situation and sees no reason anywhere for the existence of conspiracy that has been formed to inspire the country with cheerfulness," in regard to the return of prosperity. Business has certainly not improved in the *Globe* office during the last six months. Bristow has mercilessly cut off the revenues of the whisky ring, and the gentlemen who "were stronger than the Government" are sitting in their lonely cells thinking of the days that are no more.

—The lightning has struck the gas companies, to a limited extent, at least. The tax upon gas, before it was repealed in 1873, was collected in some cities upon the quantity of gas sold, and in other cities upon the amount of gas manufactured, according to the register at the works. It is now decided by the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, that the law required the tax to be paid upon the actual production. This decision will require some of the companies who paid upon the sales to pay quite large sums for back taxes into the treasury. It is said that some of the companies owe the Government as much as seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars.

—Some curious relics were found in the old elm of Boston Common. A flattened bullet was discovered imbedded in the trunk eighteen rings from the centre, and beneath the tree was a medal, which is inscribed as follows: "It is of large size, of copper or bronze, and has a medallion head on one side, and on the other figures of Justice, with scales and sword, and of Religion, with a cross, and a circular temple in the background, with a date which seems to be 1694 or MDCIIII. The obverse side of the medal bears the following inscription: Franc I. Par. et Plac. Dux., which in English would read: Francis I., Duke of Parma and Placenza. There is also a head of Francis I. On the reverse are the words: *Unguibus et morsu*, which mean, 'They are joined that they may rule.'"

—The New York *Tribune* stops in its abuse of President Grant's administration, to say "It is a still more serious error to imagine that any journals decent enough to be worth answering have tried to fasten a part of the guilt of this conspiracy upon President Grant. No partisan advantage would be worth purchasing at the cost of disgrace to the country. Indeed the cleanness with which it has been shown during this trial not only that the President had no connection with the frauds (for that we all knew at the start), but that the agents of the Ring, whatever they may have accomplished with other officers, were never able to influence him personally, has been equally gratifying to his political friends and his political adversaries. The integrity of the President is a matter that affects the good name of the republic; it is not for factions to fight over."

—The reigning literary sensation of the moment in London is an anonymous satire or lampoon on Queen Victoria and the royal family. It is in the form of a drama, modelled after Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," and called "Edward VII.," that being the title which it is expected, the king the Prince of Wales will assume when he ascends the throne. It is published as a quarto pamphlet, with a number of course woodcut illustrations, and is sold for a shilling. The circulation has already reached, it is reported, 120,000 copies, and though nothing is said about it in the respectable newspapers, everybody seems to be reading and talking about it. The idea of the whole production is, evidently, to give form and expression to the growing discontent in England with the Queen's inattention to public affairs and the Prince of Wale's follies and dissipation. Queen Victoria, whose health of mind and body is reported to be excellent, will be fifty-seven years old on the 24th of May. Coming from a very long-lived family on both sides, she may reign another score of years. Of all European sovereigns, she is the least likely to abdicate.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

REMONSTRANCE FROM PITTSBURGHERS AGAINST SECESSION.

The Act to Increase Pittsburgh's Indebtedness Discussed.

THE NEW WATER WORKS VENTILATED.

The Bill Passed on Second Reading in the Senate.

The Supplementary Act Classifying Cities Passed on Second Reading in the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair.

Opposed to Secession.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a remonstrance of citizens of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards of Pittsburgh against the repeal of the consolidation act so far as it relates to said wards.

Compensation of Newspapers.

A number of reports were made from committees, among which was the following bill reported favorably:

An act regulating the compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraisers' lists, providing that advertising shall be paid by the Auditor General.

War Claims.

A joint resolution instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to vote for the bill there pending to reimburse citizens of Pennsylvania for losses sustained by the invasion of 1863.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to authorize the Wardens of the Penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to the convicts.

By Mr. ALLEN, to provide for a uniform practice in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. DUNKEL, a joint resolution to provide for the purchase of bound files of New York newspapers for the State library.

Original Resolutions.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to granting the use of the Hall of the Senate to the Legislative reunion on September 18th, 1876, and the Tanners' Association of Pennsylvania on April 25th and October 31st, 1876.

Bills on Third Reading.

The following bills were considered on third reading:

Relative to costs in criminal cases. Passed.

An act for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals. Defeated and reconsidered.

An act authorizing the separate Orphans' Courts of the Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact by demand of any of the others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction. Committed to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

An act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for the expense of the same. Passed.

An act to authorize and empower County Commissioners to contract for the purchase, use or control of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon. Passed.

Second Reading.

The special order on second reading was the consideration of the act prescribing how the employes of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining or manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services, and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Watson providing that the provisions of this act shall not prevent said employers, partnerships, associations and corporations from contracting otherwise than is provided for in this act.

Pending the discussion on this bill the hour of adjournment arrived.

Senate Bill No. 86.

Mr. ANDERSON moved that the Senate hold a special session for the consideration of Senate bill No. 86, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class, at eight o'clock this evening. Agreed to.

Notaries Public.

The Governor nominated to the Senate the following Notaries Public: C. Beringer, Wm. Hunter and James H. Porte, at Pittsburgh; Henry Cordier, Claremont, Allegheny county, and John S. Markell, Monongahela City, Washington county.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION.
Pittsburgh's Indebtedness.

The Senate in special session this evening, at eight o'clock, debated the bill authorizing Pittsburgh to idcrease its indebtedness.

Senator WOOD opposed the bill, stating that he would let the new water works rot rather than vote another dollar of indebtedness or an increase of taxation. He also opposed the measure because the water committee continued Mechanical Engineer Lowry in their employ, characterizing the request as impudent in the face of past mistakes and frauds. He stated that he was backed in his opposition to the bill by the best and wealthiest citizens of Pittsburgh, naming Messrs. Hussey, Shoenberger, King, Patrick, Kelly and others. He denounced the bill as iniquitous and infamous. He also denounced the consolidation of those outside.

Senator ANDERSON replied, favoring the passage of the bill. He took the position that the city of Pittsburgh, having expended four million dollars on the water works, should now be permitted to borrow three hundred and fifty thousand dollars more to complete the work. He stated that portions of the city are daily in danger from fire, as the old wooden mains liable to fail at any moment. He also stated that the question was a plain business one, appealing to the good sense of every one.

Senator NEWMYER followed, also favoring the passage of the bill. He stated that his colleague had delivered a good campaign speech, and was on the popular side, as all attempts at an increase of taxation were unpopular and unpleasant. He denounced the efforts at opposing all measures for the interest of the people without giving any remedy out of the difficulties. He cited the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the Legislature to classify cities and to authorize them to increase their indebtedness. He said he was as much opposed to taxation as Senator Wood, but he thought this bill was in the interest of taxpayers, inasmuch as Pittsburgh had made its contracts and must pay them. If not allowed to borrow money, then the amount must be raised by a tax levy or loan.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill on second reading. The yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows: yeas 23, nays 21. The bill passed, Messrs. Anderson, Newmyer and McNeill voting yea, and Mr. Wood nay.

The bill as amended and passed second reading provides for a tax of one-quarter of one per cent., instead of one per cent., and will raise a sum of about two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This is thought amply sufficient to finish the water works.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Salaries of County Officers.

Mr. HUBS moved that the rules be suspended and the House proceed to the consideration on first reading of the Senate bill to carry into effect section five of article fourteen of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury.

Mr. EMBICK moved to amend by adding that the Senate bill fixing the rate of toll to be charged by boom companies at one dollar per thousand feet of rafted lumber be also taken up.

The amendment was declared out of order, and the original motion was then agreed to.

The County Salary bill was read the first time.

Centennial Building.

Mr. ZERN called up the bill making an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the erection of a State building on the Centennial grounds.

Mr. GUNSTER moved to strike out the provision setting apart a room for the use of the Legislature and heads of Departments. Not agreed to.

The several sections were agreed to, and the question being on agreeing to the bill on second reading, Mr. WOLFE moved to recommit the vote adopting the second section containing the proviso setting apart a room for the Governor and heads of Departments.

The motion created considerable debate, and was participated in by Messrs. Wolfe, Kimmell, Huhn, Mitchell and Spicer, when it was not agreed to—yeas 81, nays 93.

Mr. JACKSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the first section was adopted, for the purpose of offering an amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation from forty thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars. Not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 97.

The bill then passed second reading.

Charges of Boom Companies.

Mr. REIGHARD then moved that the House take up the consideration of the Senate bill fixing the rate of toll to be charged by boom companies.

Mr. FINCHER objected to taking up bills out of order, and could see no use for it.

Mr. ROSEY called for a division on the question, which would have suspended the rules generally. Not agreed to, and the House proceeded with the reading of bills a second time.

Exchanging Compliments.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, announcing that he had forwarded certain parliamentary documents in exchange for documents transmitted to Canada by the State Librarian.

Classifying Cities.

Pending the discussion of the supplement to the act dividing cities of the State into three classes the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock and resumed consideration of the supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes.

The bill passed second reading unanimously as reported by the special committee of one from each city of the third class. Several amendments not affecting the principle of the bill were reported.

The following proviso was added to the latter section: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any increase of debt in cities where the debt already exceeds seven per cent. of the valuation, or where the increase has already been made." This amendment was made to cover the case of New Castle, Mr. Morgan being opposed to an increase of indebtedness. The bill places Allegheny in a class with Reading and Scranton, and authorizes Councils of cities of the third, fourth and fifth classes to accept any provisions of the Wallace act, a privilege which the cities do not now possess. The bill is pronounced here an absolute necessity to avoid conflicting legislation, and is unanimously approved by the House. A similar bill, though less comprehensive, is in the Senate, but it will be laid aside for this bill. It will doubtless become a law, and when understood properly will be approved.

Bills on Second Reading.

A supplementary act concerning divorces. Defeated.

An act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Passed.

An act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine from running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth. Recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

An act to repeal section four of the act of the 29th of March, 1851, to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society so far as relates to the county of Indiana. Passed.

An act providing for the making and repairing of the public roads in the different townships of this Commonwealth. Recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

An act to provide for the munition of canvas, transportation and grounds for the purposes of the Centennial encampment of the National Guard.

Pending the discussion of the bill the hour of six having arrived, the bill goes over until next week.

The Centennial Appropriation.

Mr. REIGHARD reported from the Appropriation Committee, with a negative recommendation, an act to provide a reasonable payment of the appropriation of one million dollars for the erection of a permanent Centennial exhibition building, made by acts of March 27th, 1873, and May 14th, 1874.

Quite an excitement was created by the above proceeding, as it was claimed the vote on the bill in committee was a tie, and the bill should not have been reported negatively.

The House then adjourned. K.

RAILWAY HORROR.

A SLEEPING CAR THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

Two Persons Burned to Death and a Number of Others Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 24.—A sleeping car on the Harlem Railroad Extension was burned last night, and Mr. Bissell, proprietor of the Sherman House of Chicago, and his son, perished in the flames. Ten other passengers are reported as having been badly burned. The accident was caused by the car running off a broken rail and upsetting the car, which then took fire.

FISKILL LANDING, N. Y., February 24.—Interviews with passengers show that the terrible railroad calamity happened last night, near Wallingford, on the Harlem Extension. The train was composed of an engine, baggage car, one passenger car and a Wagoner sleeping car. There were ten passengers in the sleeping car which was thrown from the track by a broken rail, upset, rolled down an embankment and caught fire. Mr. Bissell, and son, aged seventeen, were in the center of the sleeping car. The father got out, but hearing the cries of his son, went back to save him, and both were burned to death. Their charred remains were found. No other of the passengers in the sleeping car were burned, but all were more or less injured in their way.

Mrs. Francis Tierney and wife, of Chicago, were hurt; Mrs. Tierney on the face and her husband on the head. Rev. H. Cunningham, of Troy, is not hurt. A Mr. Pitkon, of Hartford, is injured. Only one lady, Mrs. Tierney, who was in the parlor of the sleeping car, was injured, and she but slightly. Both of the conductors on the car were uninjured. The engine went five miles after physicians, and all the injured are doing well. A gentleman from Montreal, whose name is unknown, is slightly injured. Madam Piert, of Philadelphia, is slightly hurt, but has gone on her way. An unknown man from Chicago was somewhat hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Tierney are at a station south of the scene of the disaster. There were about fifty persons in the passenger car behind the sleeping car, none of whom were hurt. Mr. Bissell was found dead with his feet out of the window and his body inside, burned to a crisp.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TURKEY.

The Succession to the Throne.

LONDON, February 24.—The *Times* has a letter from Pera, commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says most ominous rumors were spread about as to the gravity of the Padishah's illness, and speculation was afloat as to what the people might be looking forward to should affairs come to the worst. The Sultan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne seems to have been abandoned, and the heir is not the Sultan's eldest son, but his brother, Mehemmed Mourad Effendi.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, February 24.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Huntington asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relating to the Suez Canal shares. In reply Sir Stafford Northcote said that Stokes and M. Lesseps were negotiating in relation to a modification of the Suez Canal dues. No modifications could operate until they were approved by the Khedive, the Sultan of Turkey and the maritime powers interested. The negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily, and Stokes would soon return to England. It would be inconvenient for the Government to enter into further details now.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Verdict on a Steamship Disaster.

LONDON, February 24.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Strathclyde disaster was concluded after an hour and a half's deliberation, returning a verdict of manslaughter against the officer in charge of the steamer Franconia, and expressing indignation against the officers of that steamer for leaving away without rendering assistance. The jury also censured the captain of the tug which, in answer to the Franconia's signals, went to her instead of going to the wrecked vessel. The captain of the steamer Franconia has been admitted to bail.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Great Rush for the Gold Fields.

SPRINGFIELD, D. T., February 24.—Wagon trains of every description are constantly passing here, bound for the gold fields. The different parties as they pass along have from two to twenty-five wagons each. One party camped in town last night, and one could see the camp fires of three other trains on the prairies west of here. Another Springfield party will start at noon to-day, consisting of seven wagons and twenty men. In this party are some of the best business men of this town, and they have better teams and outfits generally than any who have yet left here. The party is jubilant, and will see the hills in a few days.

NOT GUILTY.

Verdict of the Jury in the Babcock Case.

THE GENERAL'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The United States Circuit Court was not opened to-day until after one o'clock. The Judge was engaged in finishing the charge to the jury. As soon as the roll of jurors was called, Judge Dillon read the instructions, which were very long, including, in various groups, the telegrams introduced in the evidence. Many of the letters were introduced, and also copies of extracts from the President's deposition. At the outset Judge Dillon said, in all the propositions he had to make he had the concurrence of his associate on the bench, Judge Treat. He explained to the jury the importance of the case, and the reasons which made it necessary to keep them so isolated. A high compliment was paid to the counsel and the management of the case on both sides.

Approaching the issues, Judge Dillon said: Two main questions arise, one as to the existence of the conspiracy, and the other as to the connection of the defendant with it. The first question required little attention, as the arguments of counsel on both sides seemed to accept the existence of the conspiracy as proven.

The second question, the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy, was then taken up. The jurors were cautioned at some length to be on their guard against the influence of popular clamor. They were also reminded that the Government owed a duty to its citizens as well as its revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit as well as convict. The prosecution had presented no evidence to show that the defendant had ever declared his connection with the conspiracy, or had written a direct admission of this connection. The law, however, did not require this. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. It was right for them to consider the motives of the defendant. The Government alleged as the only motive that of pecuniary gain. The evidence of Everest, who mailed the letter in which he thought Joyce put a five hundred dollar bill, and the evidence of Magill, who testified to taking from the letter box a similar letter and returning it to Joyce, were considered, and the question of credibility left to the jury.

The telegrams, letters and portions of the President's deposition bearing on the death of Colonel Fuller, and the appointment of his successor were read. Two questions, the Court considered, arose on the successorship of Ford. The first was whether the defendant sought to influence the President on the first successorship, and, second, whether he did this in the interest of the conspiracy, having knowledge of that conspiracy.

Judge Dillon then read all the dispatches of the spring of 1874 relating to Joyce's visit to San Francisco, and Commissioner Douglass' permits to other revenue agents to go out of their districts.

Judge Dillon finished reading his charge and the jury retired a few minutes past one. At 3:30 the jury sent word that they had found a verdict, and they were immediately ushered into the Court. On taking their seats the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read it, as follows: "The jury find the defendant not guilty."

Some demonstration in favor of the defendant was made, but it was quickly stopped. There was a general hand shaking, however, and Gen. Babcock crossed over to the jury and most heartily and feelingly shook the hands of each juryman, and thanked them kindly for their verdict. The General and friends then left the court and started for their hotel. On reaching the street the party was heartily cheered by a great crowd congregated in front of the Custom House, and almost everybody seemed well pleased at the result.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Judiciary.

The House bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States was read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of a committee appointed by the New York Cheap Transportation Association to call the attention of Congress to various facts relating to cheap transportation. Referred.

In presenting the memorial Mr. WINDOM said the committee represented fifteen hundred leading business men.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. HAMILTON, to grant certain rights to the Central Texas and El Paso Railroad Company, and to provide for a continuous through line of railroad between the cities of the Lower Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific ocean. Referred.

By Mr. CRAGIN, to provide for means of cheap transportation on interior waters, to restore the ocean trade of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred.

Admission of Colorado.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Laid over.

Pensions.

Mr. WITHERS asked to up the Senate bill to amend the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls the persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

The report of the Committee on Pensions was read, showing it would not require more than $30,000 annually to pay such pensions. Pending the question the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

District of Columbia Bonds.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. Wallegh to reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee of conference on the joint resolution to pay the interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was passed, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morrill (Maine) to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 28.

Pensions.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to the bill under consideration during the morning hour, to restore the name of certain persons to the pension rolls, so as to provide that no person shall be restored to the pension roll under the act unless the Commissioner of Pensions be satisfied as to the identity of such persons. Ordered printed.

Indian Reservations.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. WINDOM providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to that part of the Sioux reservation lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river and east of the east line of Wyoming Territory.

After a protracted debate upon the Black Hills question, the amendment of Mr. Windom was rejected.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Agreed to—yeas 4, nays 13.

Military Academy.

Mr. ALLISON gave notice that as soon as the pending bill was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to consider the Military Academy appropriation bill.

In Memoriam.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Stadt-weather.

Mr. ENGLISH submitted a resolution that the business of the Senate be suspended, that the friends of the deceased might have a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Agreed to.

Appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased were made by Messrs. English, Dawes, Sargent and Eaton, and as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Treaty With Hawaii.

Mr. WELLS (New York), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill carrying into effect the treaty recently made with the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Made a special order for Thursday next.

Committee Reports.

The Speaker then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to call committees for reports.

Mr. TURNEY, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the mining resources of the United States. Passed.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Patents, reported back adversely a bill limiting the duration of Patents. Laid on the table.

Also a bill to protect the revenue of the Patent Office. It provides that any officer who shall receive any money other than his salary for any work done shall be punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Passed.

In Memoriam.

The recent death of Mr. Starkweather was announced by his colleague, Mr. Phelps, and speeches were made in eulogy of the deceased by Messrs. Phelps, Stevenson, Hale and Garfield, after which resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Schenck and the Emma Mine.

EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Disappointed Office-Seekers Endeavoring to Throw Dirt at Secretary Fish.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 24, 1876.

Expenditures of the State Department.

Two or three disappointed office-seekers and lobbyists are endeavoring to throw a little dirt at Secretary Fish through the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. The legislative and executive appropriation bill of July, 1870, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one or more special agents to visit foreign countries to examine Consuls' accounts. As the Treasury Department has to audit and pay Consuls' salaries and expenses it was thought better for the Secretary of the Treasury to direct and control the agents making the examination. It was not intended by the author of the clause in question that the Treasury agents should in any way interfere with the *diplomatic duties* of Consuls, as that devolved exclusively upon the State Department. There was a perfect understanding between Secretaries Fish and Boutwell as to the duties of the agents in question, but the agents themselves, in at least two instances, sought to go beyond their legitimate sphere of duty, and examine into not only Treasury affairs, but matters of State as well. Delicate matters of diplomacy exclusively under the control of the State Department were pried into by these Treasury agents, anxious only to distinguish themselves and increase the importance of their mission.

To add to the embarrassment the persons selected by Mr. Boutwell were accordingly fitted for their positions as Treasury agents, and wholly unfitted for any diplomatic duty whatever, and it follows, as a matter of course, that whatever they assumed the double duty they made disastrous failures.

It should be stated, however, that there was one exception. Dr. Newman, who was sent abroad under this law, performed his duties with credit to himself and the country, satisfactory to the Treasury Department, and not in any way interfering with matters of State.

But the other agents were the flattest sort of failures—if nothing worse—and the law authorizing their employment fell into disuse upon the recommendation of the Treasury Department, and after an examination of the whole subject by the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Sherman and Mr. Representative Davis both giving the matter special attention.

The ex-special agents, finding themselves thus thrown out of office, have nursed their wrath for two years past, sending an occasional threatening letter to the State Department; but now, taking advantage of the political complexion of the House, come forward, and, as I have said, attempt to throw a little dirt at Secretary Fish. One of them has just made a three hours' statement before the honorable Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. He makes the monstrous statement *he became necessary to institute inquiries independent of the State Department, and therefore he was required to report to the Treasury Department.*"

In other words, this ex-official represents his mission to be that of a Treasury detective, employed to secretly "work" the Department of State, and goes on to retail false charges against Mr. Seward, now Minister to China, that have been proved false time and again. He says that when he started upon his mission, the State Department was very friendly to him, but that feeling was changed at once upon receipt of his report of the corruption at the Consulate General under Mr. Seward, who, he says, was retained from a previous administration at the request of Secretary Fish.

Now, the fact of the case is the State Department never had anything to do with his mission whatever. It granted him a passport precisely as it would the officers of any Department detailed for special duty, but it has not had anything to do with his mission. The alleged corruption had been previously examined into and the charges found groundless.

The committee may make a very little political capital, but it must find richer material than a sore headed ex-Treasury agent.

Pacific Railroads.

Senator WEST, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, will press for the passage of his bill to amend the Pacific Railroad law of July, 1874, as soon as it is reported from the Juciary Committee, to which it was referred.

Section first repeals so much of the existing law as provides that certain subsidized corporations shall not be required to pay interest on their subsidy bonds until maturity, or thirty years after issue. The second section then requires the companies to pay the interest on their bonds semi-annually, and to pay into the United States Treasury the amounts of interest heretofore paid for the companies.

Senator West does not press this bill out of any hostility to the companies, but to protect the Treasury of the United States.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1876.

Minister Schenck and the Emma Mine.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered the report of the sub-committee on correspondence furnished by the State Department, including a communication from Minister Schenck, in which he says that he had invested in Emma mine stock, but as it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents, he did not see how his transactions could concern the public. He was not ashamed of what he had done. At the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as director of the company. The full committee thoroughly discussed the subject in an animated manner, but arriving at no conclusion, adjourned till to-morrow.

The committee are not satisfied with the character and extent of the documents furnished them, and suspecting that others are in possession of the Secretary of State, have invited him to appear before them to-morrow morning, and to bring with him such other papers as he may have on the subject.

Harmony in the Cabinet.

A prominent member of the Cabinet authorizes the assertion that all published reports of a serious disagreement between the President and any member of the Cabinet are absolutely devoid of foundation in fact, and it is stated upon the same authority that there has never been, either of recent date or at any time within many months, the occurrence of any event in the Cabinet sessions which could possibly be construed into an indication of bad feeling or a premonition of a dispute. Most positively is this true of late. These statements have been superinduced by many declarations to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly retire from his present office, and furthermore, that the acquittal of Gen Babcock would be a sure promoter of such action on the part of Bristow. There is direct authority for the contradiction of this impression, and the Cabinet officers say that the result of the trial can have no effect whatever in disturbing the harmony of the Cabinet.

Beer.

Representative Banning presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-day a protest of the Cincinnati Beer Brewers' Association against the rule of the Internal Revenue Bureau requiring brewers to produce a barrel of beer from two and a half bushels of malt. The matter has been referred to a sub-committee.

CROOKED WHISKY.

Indictments in New Orleans—An Attempt to Implicate Col. Casey.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—The following named merchants were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court to-day on indictments for unlawfully neglecting to make entries required by law to be made in books by wholesale liquor dealers: Wm. Flash, J. A. Lewis, Jas. A. Gerdner, L. A. Saxon (firm of Flash, Lewis & Co.), and E. H. Fairchild (firm of Fairchild & Bingham.)

The *Times'* Washington special says leading papers in Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati will publish a statement to-day to the effect that evidence has been forwarded here sufficient to indict West and Casey for complicity in the whisky ring. Col. Casey denies the truth of this statement, and says he has had nothing to do with whisky or cotton rings, and that his name has not been before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Beckwith says he knows nothing of Casey's connection in any way with whisky matters.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

A CONTRIBUTION BY OLIVER JOHNSON.

Bowen's Statement Before the Investigators.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1876.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

Oliver Johnson appeared to-day with another scandal contribution, made necessary in explanation of another published private and confidential letter. This time the letter is written to Theodore Tilton, under date of June 4, 1874. In the letter Johnson says:

"MY DEAR THEODORE:—Let me, as an old friend, whose heart is wrung by your terrible suffering and sorrow, tell you that you can never have true peace of mind till you conquer yourself and dismiss all purpose and thought of injuring the man who has wronged you. Of all promises our lips can frame, none are so sacred as those we make to those who have injured us, and whom we have professed to forgive, and they are sacred just in proportion as their violation would work injury to those to whom they are made. You cannot paint too blackly the wrong you have suffered"

Oliver W. Johnson writes now in explanation of the above, and of his desire to restrain Tilton from making an exposure:

"Assured of Beecher's innocence of any sort of crime, yet I know there were circumstances which, if disclosed, would cast suspicion on him, and subject him to great annoyance and pain. I knew, also, that Mr. Tilton's own life would not bear scrutiny, for he had confessed his own adulteries to me. In these circumstances, for his (Tilton's) sake, quite as much as for Beecher's, and not less for the sake of his wife and children, I avoided irritating him by telling him I no longer believed his main accusation was true. I even pleaded with him at times in the seeming admission that his provocation was as black as he said it was. I dealt with him as I would with a man partly deranged."

Henry C. Bowen characterizes as an "outrage" the conduct of the Plymouth Church people last evening, and expresses surprise and indignation that any body of Christians would attempt to lock a free born citizen in a room against his will. He is deliberating what action he should take in order to bring the perpetrators of the attempt on his personal liberty to justice.

The Advisory Council.

The morning session of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council was almost entirely taken up in the discussion of the report of the committee of nine, appointed to frame the final report of the Council. The conclusions on the first five questions are all in favor of the action of Plymouth church, and these were discussed at length, the addresses of the delegates being for the most part expressions of their feelings in relation to the questions and the cases to which they relate.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, chairman of the Business Committee, reported adversely the resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Bell, to the effect that the Council declares Beecher innocent of the charges preferred against him, and the report was adopted.

Dr. Bell, in a personal explanation, said he thought that it was only proper that the community at large should know the feelings of eminent members of the Council, and for that reason he had offered the resolution.

The delegates brought up the question of giving news to the press, and Dr. Bell admitted that he had done so. He said before coming as a delegate to the Advisory Council he had acted in that capacity, both in ecclesiastical and legislative bodies, when they had been in secret session, and as of the opinion he could discriminate as to what should or should not be given out. He was not responsible for the detailed reports in the newspapers.

The night session commenced at eight o'clock. The galleries were filled, and there was scarcely room for the Council in the aisles, so many people came who had to be accommodated. The delegates were glad to find camp stools in the passages. Cello lillies and red roses graced the front of the platform. All of Mr. Beecher's family were in the church, all the prominent worthy people of the congregation, and Mr. Horatio C. King and Rev. Mr. Halliday were busy procuring front seats for distinguished visitors.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Mr. Beecher ascended the platform. Mr. Beecher simply said, speaking rapidly: "I wish to renew my request that every friend of mine in the audience, at every part of the session, and on the reading of every document, and on the enunciation of every result, that it may be received with profound quietness. Any man that claps his h

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE Municipal Commission proposed by Gov. HARTRANFT is warmly endorsed by some of our cotemporaries, as the right thing. If carefully manned, it will prove so, but all depends on this. A faulty or ineffective Commission can do much harm.

SPEAKER KERR is back in the chair, looking better, the correspondents say. So COX steps down and out, after a short and glorious occupancy, and if Mr. KERR'S health stays better RANDALL'S hopes of being the lucky man next time must be doomed to disappointment.

A NEW combination for the Presidential ticket is not only talked of, but is said to have a good deal of strength. BLAINE and FERRY are the men named for President and Vice President. In Michigan it is particularly favored, and it would certainly make a very excellent combination.

THOSE who thought BLAINE destroyed his Presidential prospects by his speech arraigning JEFF. DAVIS for the Andersonville cruelties, may be interested to know that that speech has given him Illinois. A Republican conference, representing the best element in that State was unanimous in his favor.

W. N. RIDDLE, of the Penn Bank, this city, is reported as favorably spoken of as the successor of Treasurer NEW, at Washington. We rather suspect that there is a mix in this. We do not think "BILLY" has much notion of being United States Treasurer, but we do know he has one eye on the City Treasurorship.

IT appears that the Advisory Council over in Brooklyn will recommend, among other things, an entirely new investigation into the facts connected with what is too widely known as the "BEECHER scandal." It advises that an opportunity should be given to all persons to be heard, and that the charges should be thoroughly sifted. One might suppose that six long months of a trial in a court of law would be regarded as "investigation" enough, but it seems only too probable that the cesspool will be opened again, to the general disgust of the public. Mr. MOULTON, it will be observed, re-iterates his charges more forcibly than ever, in response to another direct challenge thrown out from Mr. BEECHER. A correspondence between Mr. MOULTON and Gen. BUTLER also implicates Mr. TRACY afresh. Mr. BEECHER'S own prediction, the other day, that this scandal will not die out while he lives, is likely to be fully verified.

THE House at Harrisburg is absolutely persistent as to two points: It will not agree to adjourn at a reasonably early date, and it is determined to have a jamboree at the Centennial at the State's expense. The prolongation of the session is admitted to be entirely needless, and yet it will cost the Treasury not less than $125,000. The junketing trip to Philadelphia will cost at least as much more, and probably the entire affair will aggregate a quarter of a million of the people's money. All this merely to gratify the desire to have a grand splurge. No one pretends that the slightest benefit will accrue to the State, either from the extension of the session, or from the trip to Philadelphia. If the members desire to visit the Centennial in a body, it would be much more honorable to do so at their own expense. They could easily arrange a place and time for meeting, and so meet their wishes in this respect. But to prolong the session, in order to attend as an organized body, is little short of downright stealing. And yet this is our "reform" Legislature, led in the House by our "Centennial Speaker."

THOSE who have had experience as to the difficulty of satisfactorily making awards at expositions, realize the anxiety that necessarily obtains in arranging a suitable system. At all the great expositions, and notably those of Paris and Vienna, there was great dissatisfaction over the awards made. At Philadelphia the task of forming a plan for jury work is in the competent hands of Dr. STILLE, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the head of the Bureau of Awards. The jury will be divided into sections corresponding with the seven departments of the exhibition—mining and metallurgy, manufactures, education and science, art, machinery, agriculture and horticulture—and the sections will be sub-divided into committees of three or four. To each committee will be assigned the duty of examining and reporting upon one or more classes and recommending articles for awards. Every exhibitor who receives an award will get a bronze medal and a diploma, but these will be regarded as certificates that a premium has been granted, rather than as the premium itself. The real prize contended for will be the report of the committee, which must state what the merits of the article are. These reports exhibitors will be at liberty to advertise to the world. As all the medals and diplomas will be exactly alike, the reports will have to be consulted on disputed points as to the opinion of the jury.

EXIT DON CARLOS; enter Queen ISABELLA. That is said to be the arrangement of King ALFONSO, who, when the war is over, will meet the ex-Queen at the frontiers of France and escort her in regal state to Madrid. This is Bourbon madness. Nothing else could suggest such a suicidal step. A dissolute Queen, who was driven from a throne by the people, is to be forced into position again as one of the earliest results of a successful war. KING ALFONSO will have troubles enough to face and overcome without those of his own making. If he reintroduce Queen ISABELLA into Spain he will have to shoulder her crimes and blunders, as well as his own mistakes, and that will be a load to crush a stronger man than he. The young King has a rough road to travel. All his enemies will not leave Spain when DON CARLOS crosses the borders, and he should strengthen his position by judicious action, not weaken it by acts of folly. But he is a Bourbon, and any crooked path is possible to him and his supporters, as it was to the STUARTS of England, and the fate of the races will be identical at last. The selfishness of the STUARTS alienated from them all their followers in England and Scotland—brave, devoted gentlemen, as many of them were. That will ultimately be the history of the Bourbons in Spain. And there is no better way to make the wheel of certain fate revolve with increased rapidity than to install QUEEN ISABELLA in the Royal Palace at Madrid. The affections of the son will not cover the outrage of the King.

THE passage, by a close vote, of the Judiciary bill, in the House at Washington, and favorable consideration in the Senate, promises a reform in our Judiciary proceedings. Under this bill there will be a United States Circuit Court wherever there is a District Court, sitting at the same times and places. This will create a number of additional Circuit Courts and materially diminish the trouble, cost and delay of litigation that are unavoidable under the present system. A Court of Appeals is also established in each of the nine Judicial Circuits, which is composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court, to whom the circuit is assigned, the Circuit Judge and the several District Judges within the circuit. This Court of Appeals will have final jurisdiction over all writs of error and appeals in cases where the sum in dispute does not exceed $10,000, so that the Supreme Court will not be lumbered up with a mass of small cases. While the relief of the Supreme Court is the chief end in view, it is probable that this Court of Appeals will lead to some reforms in the practice of the United States Courts, and relieve it of some of the summary features which now characterize it, and which have been retained probably because of the impossibility of getting decisions from the Supreme Court on technical points. If this shall prove to be the effect of the bill, it will receive the approval of the people everywhere. This bill, once enacted, will require vigorous men on the bench, which is the reason assigned for the retirement of Judge MCCANDLESS.

ARE mortgages taxable? The Supreme Court of California has decided in the negative, on the score of unconstitutionality. There were no side issues brought in, but that is the ground on which the decision, covering the general principle, as well as meeting the particular case under trial. Chief Justice WALLACE declares "Mere credits are a false quantity in ascertaining the sum of wealth which is subject to taxation as property, and in so far as that sum is attempted to be increased by the addition of those credits, property taxation, based thereon, is not only merely fanciful, but necessarily the unconstitutional imposition of an additional tax upon a portion of the property already once taxed." The theory is, that the debtor pays the tax on property, and if the property is taxed direct, as it is, and the debtor is also made to pay tax on what he owes, he is doubly taxed, which is wrong. On this subject, the Chief Justice is very clear. He says: "The taxation thus imposed nominally upon credits having resulted in the double taxation of the money, the additional tax must of course be paid by some one. And here all human experience, as well as the settled theories of finance, concur that it is not the lender who pays, but the borrower. The borrower is the consumer. The interest which he pays to the lender is the prime cost of the delay for which he has contracted. If the Government, by the imposition of additional taxes, increases the cost, the borrower, being the consumer, must pay it." The above, it is true, is a California decision, but we do not see why the principles involved are not equally applicable elsewhere. The line of argument pursued is certainly proper and reasonable, and equally true elsewhere than in California. The doctrine taught is really in the interest of the debtor class.

WHO will say that Brother BOWEN is not a courageous man? When once a man, finding himself entrapped amid a host of blood-thirsty enemies, and taking counsel of his courage, makes a dash through their midst, and escapes, is he not considered a very hero? Did not RICHARD, the Lion-hearted, thus cut his way through Saracen hosts? And were not some of the grandest achievments of knightly and heroic days those in which the warrior cut his way through the midst of his enemies? MACDONALD, NAPOLEON'S great General, thus pierced the centre of his Austrian foes; and later, NAPOLEON himself fought his way through the environing Russian hosts. Even a running escape from enemies is at times a test of bravery. Did not our own gallant PUTNAM thus escape from his multitudinous foes, by directing his horse down a flight of steps? With such examples before us we cannot restrain our admiration of the magnificent BOWEN. He marched with stately courage, with a warrior son to the right and left of him, and a fighting publisher at his rear, right into the camp,—into the very stronghold, of his enemies. True, when there he evinced some surprise at their number; but as they were men of plastic mood,—brethren of Plymouth church,—no bloody thoughts need have entered his mind. Evidently they did not. Pending the reading of just three of the fifty pages of manuscript, he evidently was concocting a masterly piece of strategy,—a retreat, as skillful and daring as that of MCCLELLAN from the Chickahominy swamps. Having matured his plans, he laid down the manuscript, calmly as a great General should, and turned to the door, his sympathetic supporters ready to follow. The sudden locking of that door proved the desperation of his enemies, and aroused the full energies of his noble character. Over chairs and other impediments he rushed with magnificent energy, and escaped by the only avenue left open. One of his supporters shouted for the "gentlemen of the press," betraying thus some nervousness, but the retreat was a success. Of course, there will be those who will be stupid enough to think that BOWEN was surprised to find himself in the presence of an audience that could not be bamboozled with his trash, and thereupon his courage suddenly left him. His escape, in this view, would of course be both a panic and a confession of duplicity and falsehood. It was a splendid panorama, this swift-moving BOWEN crowd, and we fancy it is about the last that will be seen of that truth-loving gentleman on the Plymouth stage.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

The evidence and pleadings in the BABCOCK case are in, and when this greets our readers the verdict of the jury will probably be known. We can now very properly review this case on its merits, and form our conclusions, independently of those of the jury. It is a generally recognized fact, that owing to the prominence of his position, General BABCOCK was on trial before two juries,—twelve men in the jury box of the United States Court of St. Louis, and the American people. The verdicts differ in scope. That of the formal jury depends upon a rigid examination of the evidence, the other taking in probabilities as well. In our view, the New York press have greatly erred in assuming that the jury at St. Louis were to consider the inferences of the evidence, and not the evidence itself. The question for the jury is, was General BABCOCK proven to have been involved in the conspiracy to defraud the Government? To this we think but one answer can be made. He was not so proven. Certain telegrams were admitted to have been from him, but it was not shown that these bore any tangible relation to the whisky frauds, while the attempt to prove that JOYCE sent him money broke down utterly, and became an important element for the defense. Not only did the witness for the prosecution admit that he did not see one of the five hundred dollar notes put in an envelope, but JOYCE watched him as those envelopes were dropped in a street letter box. Afterward a letter carrier swore that JOYCE recovered those letters; and, despite the flourish with which it was declared that this testimony would be impeached, it was not done, for the very substantial reason that it could not be. As regards legal proof, therefore, there can only be a verdict of acquittal.

As before the people, the abstract probabilities of the case are to be considered. Does the drift of evidence indicate that he probably had an interest with the Whisky Ring of St. Louis, in their operations? A careful review of the evidence, discloses, in our judgment, that he was not thus involved. It has never been pretended, so far as we have learned, that he received money from any one else than JOYCE, and never proven that he did from him. We have only to consider the character of this person, as revealed in the light of the whisky trials, to see that it is exceedingly improbable that he ever received money in any amount, from him. JOYCE evidently played upon the others in the Ring, and absorbed all the money he could. He was egotistic, selfish, lying, and treacherous. Hence it was not immaterial that he should represent himself in close collusion with persons high in authority, in order to draw money from them. Yet it has been proven that very few of the communications sent to BABCOCK were answered, and these were of an apparently innocent character. The use of fictitious signatures is dwelt upon as an incriminating circumstance,—yet we have only to consider how large a proportion of telegrams are thus sent, to be assured that it is not a significant fact after all. The desire for secrecy does not by any means presuppose guilt, or else telegrams would, to a very large extent, prove this against reputable men. A person may be engaged in transacting very proper business, and use methods to avoid publicity.

It is always unfortunate when an honest man finds himself the dupe of rogues, but it is his misfortune usually, rather than his fault. That such was probably the case with BABCOCK is proven, among other things, by the smallness of the sums alleged to have been paid. The largest said to have been paid him is five hundred dollars. Yet he is reputedly wealthy, and certainly intelligent enough to know that if parties were defrauding the Government, they were making large sums. He was also aware of the importance of his services, particularly if he were standing between those parties, and the efforts that were being made to unearth their rascalities. It seems generally to be overlooked, that the accusations actually make of BABCOCK the chief conspirator. He was not the tool of the Ring, but the one who did more than any one else to shield them from the efforts of the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all of whom were suspicious of them, and hard at work to ferret out their crimes. Does it seem at all probable that BABCOCK, with his intelligence, reputation and prospects in life, would sell himself out to a man like JOYCE, and play the part he is accused of doing for $500? The character of JOYCE shows, further, that he would sell out his best friend to save himself. Is there any doubt that if HENDERSON and others could have secured any evidence from JOYCE, that they would have delayed his sentence? The fact that there is not directly incriminating evidence against BABCOCK should carry with it a strong influence in his favor. We conclude, therefore, that the trial has rather established his innocence, than furnished presumption in favor of his guilt. In view of this, how wrong the tirade against him. How terrible that, with no more evidence than was brought forward, he should have been indicted. At best, he has been put to heavy expense and great trouble in defending himself against what has been a false and malicious accusation. No damages he can get will pay him for what he has suffered. It is a case of wrong, for which there is no adequate remedy—and yet the man that suffers it is innocent.

—Since the above was put in type the news of BABCOCK'S acquittal has been received. It was such a verdict as all who have fairly weighed the evidence, anticipated, and we believe it will meet with the endorsement of the public in general.

STATE NEWS.

HAMMOND, the Evangelist, is working at Lancaster.

PENNSYLVANIA has over three thousand postoffices.

GAWN WARD, an old Alleghenian, has been elected a Councilman at Beaver Falls.

Mr. JOHN ROSS, an aged and highly respected citizen of New Brighton, died at his residence in that place last week.

DAVID SLOSS, of Pittsburgh, has purchased the Lake House, at Stoneboro, from John Gumfory, for eleven thousand dollars.

Mr. BLAIR, of Allegheny city, it is said, takes charge of the National Hotel, in Beaver, on the 1st of April, as lessee under Mr. Daniel Neely, the recent purchaser.

CHARLES VAN ONERBECK and his wife Emmaline celebrated their golden wedding on Monday last, at the residence of their son-in-law, Mr. Bernard Verstine, in South Brookville.

HENRY HENCHE, of Altoona, was arrested on Monday week in that city, on the charge of embezzling funds of the United Brethren Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was formerly an agent. He entered bail for his appearance at next court.

THE large frame barn of A. B. McGrew, Esq., of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. The stock was saved. This is the second barn that has been burned for Mr. McGrew since harvest. In the first one the entire harvest was burned, except his corn, which was lost in the last one. Insured for $2,000.

A PETITION is being circulated throughout the State, asking that a law be passed providing that in counties where the fees of any officer exceed two thousand dollars that it be made a salaried office at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars for his personal services, and that the excess of fees be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county.

"HAD 'EM."

Enjoying a Comfortable Shave.

There is a man on Morgan street whose head turned white in a single hour yesterday. He had entered a little barber shop to get a shave, and was somewhat surprised when the tonsorial artist, as soon as he had placed him in a chair and wrapped a calico apron around his neck, locked the door. His alarm was allayed as the barber began lathering him, though he was not a little astonished from time to time to see him pick something invisible from the cup, and, casting it upon the floor, tread it beneath his feet. Then his hair began to rise as the barber asked him if he saw that dark man sitting on the coal stove—not the one with the earthquake in his pocket, but the tall one with his head under his arm. Then the barber, with a face of horror, drew off his boot, and holding it by the sole at arm's length, first attempted to shake something out of the leg, and afterwards remarking, "He's up there in the foot; I feel him wriggling—he'll come out—hush!—and then!" put it down cautiously in a corner and mount guard over the aperture with a razor. But when the eccentric barber began to look towards his customer and mutter, "It won't come out, but blood will cure my frenzy; then, why not his? It won't be more than twenty-one years, and the Judge will call me 'Mr.' when he passes the sentence," and moved in his direction. The customer remembered an engagement down town, and skipped out of the window in company with two wig-blocks, a bottle of bay rum, two flasks of invigorator, and a box of paper collars. He did not pause to go through the formalities of removing the lather and apron, or of paying for his shave, but hopes that his seal-skin cap and Ulster overcoat, which he forgot to take with him in the excitement of the moment, will reimburse the barber for the cost of the broken glass, &c. For his own part, he is more than ever convinced that it will prevent the disease of the throat if a man only wears his beard long.

A STRONG CASE.

His Reasons for Demanding a Divorce.

A man with a bad looking nose and a melancholy appearance generally, entered Justice Potter's office the other day, and slamming a paper down on the desk he exclaimed: "I submit the docs and demand a divorce!" The Court looked at him in a puzzled way, and the stranger continued: "Hump the papers together mighty quick, for she's out after a dray to move the furniture!" "I can't give you a divorce," answered his Honor. "Here's the cash down, mister!" said the stranger, pulling out a small tin box full of shinplasters, "and here's charges that will make your blood run cold!" He was instructed as to what steps he must take, and in his excitement and confusion he went away leaving the "docs" on the desk. The charges read as follows: "1. Pulling hair, jawing, and kicked me. 2. More pulling hair. 3. Kicked me Christmas day, and I can prove it. 4. Tried to pizen me, and then jawed around. 5. Sitting down cellar and reading dime novels, and then striking me when I talked to her like a father. 6. Teasing me to take her to a circus, and then getting mad and ruining a mighty good dishpan. 7. Jawing, kicking, fighting, and cussing, threatening making up faces, and demanding money to buy ice-cream and candy for her darned old relations. And so forth, to wit, and a good many other things which I can prove straighter'n a string. Gentlemen, grant me this divorce, and I will vote for you if you ever run for Aldermen."

What Queer Rats in Kentucky.

There is a married couple living in Larue county, who during their engagement exchanged rings. The bride-elect took off her ring at one time and was never able to find it afterward. She came to the conclusion that it must have been carried away by the rats. After they had been married about two years they decided to clear the place of the pests, and "a rat was found with the identical gold ring around its neck. Its head was as large as a full-grown rat's, but its body was very small. It is supposed that an old rat had taken the ring and carried it to her nest to adorn the neck of her little darling."

The Hidden Romance.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* relates that when young, Miss Charlotte Cushman was engaged to Chas. Spalding, of that city, son of Prescott Spalding—the young man keeping a dry goods store. The parents of Mr. Spalding made some objection, and the match was broken off and neither ever married. Mr. Spalding died some years since a bachelor.

WALT. WHITMAN.

How the Old Poet is Passing the Time Away.

Everybody in Camden knows Walt. Whitman, and the town pump or the lock-up are not easier to find than the literary lion of the place. A stranger's first essay at getting his mouth shaped for a W is followed by a "Yes, sir; yes, sir—he lives at the northeast corner of Stevens and West streets. You go straight ahead four squares; cross the railroad, and—if you don't get killed—go on two squares; turn to the left, go on two squares, and there you are." With these easily-digested directions it would be impossible to miss him; and the reporter soon stood in front of the old poet's house. As he passed the window a white-haired, pleasant-faced old gentleman looked out of it; and the face looked so much like a verse of Walt. Whitman's poetry that it was hardly necessary to ask whether he was at home.

It was in the nicely furnished parlor of a comfortable three-story brick house that he was seated, and as the visitor entered he kept his seat in a cozy chair in a corner by the window, but offered his hand in such a friendly way that it was impossible not to see that he meant a welcome. He was reading an editorial leader in the New York *Tribune*, but he lay down the paper to ask "Mr. Times," as he called him, what he could do for him. He looked very much like a poet, as he sat in the corner by the window. He was nicely dressed, but his general appearance gave an irrepressible idea that his clothes had been shot at him out of a twisted gun-barrel, and he sat uneasily in them. It would be impossible for anybody to guess when his hair was combed last. It lay in thick curls over his forehead, and stood straight up, and lay straight down, and took unexpected little journeys down over his shoulders, and rose and fell as he moved his head, and was altogether about the most impossible head of hair that ever was seen. But it was as beautiful as it was impossible. It was as white as snow, and gave the poet the appearance of one of the old patriarchs in the Bible. In front of him was a little marble topped table, with two of his last books lying on the top of a big family Bible, and on one end a bottle of ink, and a piece of rubber and a pen. On the floor at his feet was a "paper file," containing a small sheet on which some memoranda were written, and on a larger table, in the centre of the room, were several letters bearing English postage stamps.

Mr. Whitman is evidently far on the shady side of sixty, and is, as he says, "pretty well broken up." He is living very comfortably with a relative, but it is easily to be seen that he is not a man of means. It is only four or five years since he was the lion of the National Capital. In 1871 and '72 he could be seen, on any pleasant afternoon, walking in Pennsylvania avenue, his peculiar low-necked shirt and flowing hair attracting universal attention. On Friday afternoons he always attended the Marine band matinees on Capitol Hill, invariably being the first there and the last to leave, and sitting throughout as if in a fit of abstraction, and the bloods of the capital vied with each other for a chance to walk by his side. On the coldest days in winter he took his afternoon stroll, never wearing an overcoat, but always the low-necked shirt. He never was known to attend a theatre, or other place of in-door amusement, and it was always a matter of conjecture how he lived, although it was supposed that he did some literary work for the Washington *Star*. It was about this time that his first book, "Blades of Grass," was published. He was an intimate friend of President Grant, and was acquainted with nearly every member of Congress. He was a man of extraordinary physique and was very proud of his strength. Whatever else of wordily profit or honor may have taken flight from the old poet's storehouse, his courtly bearing, magnificent frame and distinguished appearance are still left to him. He is still young enough, however, to add to his fame by the wielding of his pen; but to the respect and good will that is felt for him by his companions it would be hard for him to add. He is young in his old age and charitable in his poverty, and no one can tire mantle of comfort for declining years fall more deservedly than over the shoulders of Walt Whitman.

RUBENSTEIN'S DEVOTIONS.

The Singular Actions of the Murderer in His Cell.

"Ruby," as Pesach Rubenstein is familiarly called by the inmates of the Raymond street jail, sat on the steam pipe in his cell yesterday, bound in his straps, intoning his prayers and reading his Bible. At 7 A. M. he bound himself, wrapping the thin, narrow leather straps around his right arm, beginning at the large muscles above the elbow, and winding it around and around his arm until it reaches his finger nails, and the other about the upper part of his head. On his forehead and on the inside of the arm, at the elbow, are firmly fastened two small cubes of wood about two and a half inches thick, with a margin at the bottom of half an inch, and a covering or case fitting over the cube and resting on the margins. On each of these cubes are written in Hebrew the Ten Commandments. The straps are bound so firmly as to interfere somewhat with the circulation of the blood, but the devoted Hebrew endures it as a duty. He says it is necessary to rid himself of a certain amount of animal force, and that the muscles being the seat of that force, he begins to strap himself at the place of greatest muscular development, above the elbow. The finger nails, he says, are "one of the essences of religion," and that to force leaves the muscles, and enters the strap at the end and travels its entire length, escaping through the nails of the fingers, where the other end of the strap terminates. He presented a curious, grotesque appearance with his blocks and straps on, and his long black hair turned under in rolls about his head. His face is pale, his neck extremely small, and his body small. He possesses much cunning, and shows it in his face.

He prayed with his face to the east, rocking his body to and fro and smiting his breast. He moved his lip in smothered utterance, placing at times his unstrapped hand over his eyes. Then he read his Bible, intoning a short prayer before beginning. After this was gone through with he unbound his arm and forehead, kissing repeatedly the Ten Commandments on the cubes as he carefully wound the straps about them and placed them in a bag.

He asked the Sheriff to let him go to New York to the Synagogue for two hours, but his request was denied.

A GRAVE SUBJECT.

The Dissenters' Fight for Burial Rights.

A sturdy fight will probably be made during the present session of Parliament over the burial question which has excited so much discussion in England, and to which we have alluded several times recently. The prospect that the Dissenters will obtain the right to inter their dead, with their own religious services, in the parish churchyards is very good. The London *Times* warmly espouses their cause, and it may be regarded as a tolerably fair exponent of the opinion of the mass of influential men in England. In alluding the other day to the Parliamentary aspect of the matter it said: "The existing law was made for a religious and social state of things entirely distinct from that which now prevails, and it is no wonder that the impress of past legislation and social conditions survives its spirit. A considerable class of the population cannot now be buried with the decency and the reasonable regard to their religious convictions which are essential, and to amend this anomalous state of circumstances is a matter of public concern. The Church has lost ground outside the churchyards, and it must be content to make some concession within them." It is perfectly safe to say that the violent opposition to this reform that has been manifested by the adherents of the Established Church will result in a further loss of ground by that organization. The proposition made in behalf of the Dissenters is a reasonable one, and if it shall be accepted a large and important body of Englishmen will be relieved from the operations of an odious and oppressive law.

MRS. LANGSTROTH'S HUMILITY.

And Three Newark Deacons' Obstinacy—Revival Services Suspended.

In common with the other Methodist churches in Newark since the advent of Mrs. Vann Cott, revival services have been conducted in the Hansey street M. E. Church, of which the Rev. E. Dunn is pastor. Recently one of the members of the church, Mrs. Susan Langstroth of High street, grew exceedingly anxious for the saving of one of the reverend gentleman's exhortations, and, rising from her seat, walked toward the altar, saying that she wanted to be sanctified. She took off all her jewelry, and, flinging it contemptuously on the altar, asked: "What are the Langstroths proud and vain of? They came from nothing." This action appeared to gratify the pastor, and he spread out his hands and exclaimed, in an ecstasy of fervor: "May the same spirit of grace come down on all of us!" The congregation took a more prosaic view of the affair, the lady's brother-in-law giving vent in his annoyance by saying: "Sue, go home and put your head in soak." On the following evening services were being conducted as usual by Mr. Dunn, and he requested one of the deacons to offer a prayer. The latter declined, as did also three others. This refusal has broken up the revival services in this church.

TWO WEEKS OFF.

"Did I love her?" Jack, my boy;
Yes, with all my heart, sir.
Two short weeks of summer joy;
Then we had to part, sir.

Silks and jewels blushed and smiled?—
One of the fashion's scholars;
Jack, the rainbow round the child
Cost a thousand dollars.

Summer spreads us royal feasts;
What of winter weather?
Butterflies and working beasts
Can't be yoked together.

Waiting.

Do the little brown twigs complain
That they havn't a leaf to wear?
Or the grasses when the wind and rain
Pull at their matted hair?

Do the little brooks struggle and moan
When the ice has frozen their feet?
Or the moss turn grey as a stone,
Because of the cold and sleet?

Do the buds that the leaves left bare
To strive with their wintry fate,
In a moment of deep despair,
Destroy what they cannot create?
Oh, nature is teaching us there
To patiently wait, and wait.

"CARNIVAL OF AUTHORS."

A Brilliant Display of Beauty and Fashion.

The most conspicuous feature in the celebration of Washington's Birthday in Philadelphia, was the "Carnival of Authors," in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall. The proceeds were to be added to the Women's Centennial Fund. The two buildings were connected by a covered passage-way, decorated on the inside with the coats-of-arms of all the States in the Union. Around the walls of the interior, and in the centre of Horticultural Hall, were arranged booths, tents, castles, towers, and cottages, presenting scenes from the most familiar modern European and American authors, and containing tables loaded heavily with fruits, flowers and objects characteristic of their patrons. All these were for sale, and the lady attendants, decked in the costume, invariably attractive and frequently extremely romantic, of the time and place in which their patron authors lived, were overworked in waiting upon the throngs of gallants wearing pretty little bouquets on the lapels of their coats. The principal characters of many of the authors to whom tables were dedicated were personated by ladies and gentlemen in appropriate costumes, and Mary Queen of Scots might have been seen leaning on the arm of Uncas, the last of the Mohicans, both endeavoring to push their way through the great throng to have a chat with Joan of Arc, who was eating a plate of ice cream presented to her by Rip Van Winkle, or to drink a glass of milk at the dairy of Marie Antoinette. This dairy, by the way, under the control of Mrs. William B. Mann, was one of the very prettiest features of the whole affair. The scene was drawn from Muhlbach's "Marie Antoinette and Her Son," and showed the Queen and her maids of honor playing the *roles* of milk-maids in the gardens of *La Petit Trianon*. The whole entertainment was one of rare splendor.

BULOW'S BLASTS.

He Pungently Criticises His Beer Drinking Compatriots.

Herr Von Bulow has illustrated his progress since his arrival in this country, not only by a production of a continuing strain of most elegant music, but a continuing string of pungent and exasperating observations concerning the bibulous habits of his compatriots. He plainly tells them that their senses and sensibilities are steeped in beer, and that the drinkers of this accomplished appearance are still left to him. He is still young enough, however, to add to his fame by the wielding of his pen; but to the respect and good will that is felt for him by his companions it would be hard for him to add. He is young in his old age and charitable in his poverty, and no one can tire mantle of comfort for declining years fall more deservedly than over the shoulders of Walt Whitman.

THE ACTRESS' GRAVE.

The Last Resting Place of Charlotte Cushman.

The late Charlotte Cushman's grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery is in a lot purchased by herself. The circumstances under which it was selected are related in the Boston *Transcript*: "Miss Cushman often expressed a desire to be buried as near the place of her birth as possible. With this view she visited Mount Auburn Cemetery during the latter part of 1874, and inspected a number of lots and tombs then for sale. Several of these occupy very prominent portions of the cemetery, and are surrounded with costly monuments; but none seemed to suit the simple taste of Miss Cushman, and she pleasantly remarked to one of the attendants, 'They are all grand; but haven't you a lot for sale where one could obtain an unobstructed view of Boston?' She was informed that there were a few lots for sale back of the tower, whereupon she said, 'Oh, well, let us look at them.' Palm-ave., situated at the eastern side of the ground, was reached, and standing upon a little eminence, Miss Cushman exclaimed, 'This is a delightful spot; see, yonder lies dear old Boston.' The lot is numbered 4,336, and was at once purchased and orders given by her to have it properly cared for. Though the lot is quite a distance from the central part of Mount Auburn, its location is strikingly beautiful, being within full view of the city and overlooking the widest part of Charles River."

"Eddykashun" Applied.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school, don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Larnin' rithmetic and figgerin' on a slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, dc it?"

"Why no!" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchit back in a hour, warn't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' it's bin two days since yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick-skulled niggers, when you go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fotch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the fence and half way through an a sh-barrel.

A Flower Plucked From Brigham's Parterre.

The Salt Lake *Herald* tells the story in this felicitous way, under date of the 16th. "Yesterday Mr. Spencer Clawson and Miss Nabbie Young were married, the young lady's father performing the ceremony. The bride is the beautiful and intelligent daughter of President Brigham Young, and the groom is son to H. B. Clawson, Esq. Last evening they had a reception at the Bee Hive House, when many of their friends paid their respects to the well-mated couple, and wished them the joys which attend such happy unions. The bride is one of Salt Lake's handsomest ladies, and arrayed in white cashmere and orange blossoms, she was, as one of the ladies expressed it, 'the sweetest looking darling in the world.' The bridal presents displayed at the reception were numerous and elegant. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Clawson take the train for New York, where they will pass the honeymoon."

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NEW S

PRING GOOD

A

WILLIAM

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL STREET,

For our opening Spring sales we are daily which will arrive every week during the sea in VALUE far exceeding anything we ever be Table Linens, Table Damasks, Irish Linens,

Per Steamship Pennsylvania, another invoice of our own importation of

BLACK ALPACAS

And Mohairs, extra good value in all grades. The best possible value in Wool and

SILK WARP CASHMERES,

All the different numbers. The great success attending our sales of BLACK and

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

Show them to be real bargains. A full and complete line of Spring shades. Our

DRESS GOODS

Department having been replenished with the very latest novelties in designs and fabrics, it will now be found unusually attractive and bargains on every counter.

At 12½c, new assortment

DRESS SUITINGS,

At 18c, choice lines of new Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, new desirable

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

At 25c, large variety of new Dress Goods, special good bargains.

JEANS, CASSIMERES,

Cloths, Diagonals, Meltons, &c., &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

For the convenience of o ing Goods and our Customers

ur patrons our Omnibus is ru Free of Charge.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have opened this week in

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT
DEPARTMENT,

At low prices, a full line of

LADIES' CHEMISE,

From 36 to 45 inch band.

Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Night Gowns,
Underskirts,
Walking Skirts,
Trail Skirts, &c.

Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.
For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.
Long and Short Slips.
Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.

MERINO CLOAKS,

With and without Capes, In Drab, Blue, Brown and White.
Embroidered Merino Shawls.
Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.

Retail Stores.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.
FIRE BRICK SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Reiorties, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Pieces, &c. promptly attended to. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 4 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 140 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

JNO. GILLESPIE
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street,

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FEBRUARY 23.

S OPENING

AT

SEMPLE'S,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

the large and extensive purchases made per be enabled to offer our patrons an UNUSUAL respectfully solicit an examination of our own ite Goods, Hosiery, &c., all of which bear our

Special Good Bargains in Domestic
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

At 5c, Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, new Light and Dark Calicos, best make.
At 7c, choice Light and Dark Calicos.
At 8c, newest designs in Calicos.
At 5c, yard wide

SHEETING MUSLIN.

At 6¼c, very good Bleached and Brown Muslin.
At 8½c, extra heavy Sheeting Muslin.

AT 10 CENTS

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 25, 1876.

The run of business at banks was very considerable yesterday, the clearings for the day succeeding the 22d coming in to be adjusted. The current of business has reference to the Spring trade, and the banks report that both deposits and discounts have reference considerably to Spring business. Inquiries made among our architects, yesterday, disclose that there will be a much larger amount of building done, particularly on this side of the Allegheny, than last year. This runs somewhat to business houses, and even manufactories, showing that the building has a business tendency. There will also be a large amount of building done in Allegheny. Prices of materials and labor are very low. The only article that shows any tendency to advance is lumber, the small snowfall limiting the supply this Winter. We venture that with the coming Spring will bring a very general recuperation to business.

The present depreciation in the value of silver and the large supply in the mints and subtreasuries of the country will be taken advantage of by the Secretary of the Treasury within a short time to carry out the provisions of the first section of the resumption act of the last Congress. The section in question provides that the Secretary may, at his pleasure, issue silver coin of the value of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and redeem an equal amount of fractional currency of similar denominations. It is understood that the mints on the Pacific coast have been heavily engaged in coining silver for this purpose for some time past, and that the necessary orders will be issued to the sub-treasuries within a fortnight to begin redemption. It is understood that the currency of the denominations of 10 and 25 cents will be first redeemed, and that the orders will embrace $10,000,000 as a starting point.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	123½
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123¾	10-40's, Reg	118¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126½
" 1865 new	117½	New 5 per cents	118¾
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	121½
5-20's 1867	122½		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	115½	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	68½
U. S. Express	100½	Toledo & Wabash	39½
C. C. & I. C.	—	Quicksilver	14½
St. Paul	42½	Adams Express	109½
Do. Pref	64½	American Express	64½
Do. Central	64½	U. S. Express	74½
Michigan Southern	69¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North Western Com	58½	Western Union	84½
Do. Pref	63½	Fort Wayne	132½
Rock Island	110½	Hannibal & St. Jos	19
Cleve. & Pitts.	91½	Stock in Island	109½
Pacific Mail	21¾	Iron Mountain	24½
Western Union Tel.	71½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	57½	Cen. Trans'(A)	49¾
Reading (8)	51¾	Empire Do (B)	32
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	141	A. V. R. R. 7-10 (B)	99
Oil [Crest (8)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	88
Lehigh Valley (B)	63¾		

NEW YORK, February 24, 1876.

Money 3@4, prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $722,000. The clearings were $30,000,000. Sterling 486½@490. Gold opened at 114 and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular, and in some cases lower. State bonds were quiet. The stock market was heavy and lower in early dealings, and prices declined ½ to 1½ per cent., but after the first call a firmer feeling set in, and an advance of ½ to 2½ per cent. took place. At the close there was a reduction of ½ to ¾ per cent. on the general list from the highest prices of the day. Pacific Mail fell to 20½, but closed at the opening prices. The transactions aggregated 295,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Pacific Mail, 62,000 Western Union, 23,000 Northwest, 29,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, and 5,000 Ohios.

One of the German banking houses has received a cable dispatch from Europe announcing the fact that the police authorities had discovered counterfeit bonds of the New York Central and California & Oregon Railroad companies. It is presumed these bonds were secured by one of the noted forgers now in the tombs, and sent to the other side for sale or to borrow money on.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 117½; do new, 119¼; do of '67, 122; do of '68, 123¾; 10-40s, 118½; do coupons, 121¼; new 5s, 118½; currency sixes, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 44¼; do new, 43¾; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 21¼; Adams Express, 109; Fargo Express, 88¾; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 115¾; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 141; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 90½; Lake Shore, 64½; Union Pacific, 68½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Pittsburgh, 100½, Stock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; Northwestern common, 42½; do preferred, 63½; St. Paul, 42½; do preferred, 76 7-8; Toledo & Wabash, 105 7-8; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 109½; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 21½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Union grant, 103½; Panama, 90; Missouri Pacific, 12.

LONDON, February 24—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £261,000 the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance today was £25,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 44½. Consols, 94 5-16; 5-20s '65, 106½; do '67, 109; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes, 66f. The specie in the Bank of France increased 22,506,600 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 24.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 24, 1876.

While business is far from active and is considerably short of what it should be and usually is at this season of the year, it appears to be improving nevertheless, and indications are favorable for a general revival in trade, and while business is not as brisk as it is ordinarily, there is some satisfaction in the fact that it is being conducted upon a more healthy and legitimate basis.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing, several car loads having arrived within the past few days, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained, ranging from $3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1.75@1.80 ₱ bushel to the trade and 1.85@1.90 additional in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls 23@25c; and extra choice, 31@32c. There is not much inquiry except for the best, and the supply of this is not more than equal to the demand. A New York paper, of Wednesday, reports that market as follows: As the season wears along, and the time for a taste of fresh-made butter is near at hand, it is evident that we want an outlet for a portion of that held here or still back in the country. There is no fear for strictly fine. That is scarce, and will take care of itself, but for the good sound State dairies, worth 28@29c, and for low grade Western, our dealers are glad to welcome this demand. But don't let holders in the country make any mistake, and think this augurs an advance, and that they had better "lay back for the good time coming." The good time is now, and better keep it good by readily meeting the demand. Far better feel that after the butter has all gone at a strong price—just as now is coming in to meet the demand—one might possibly have got half per ₱ more by holding on, than to have an all hold back, and have a break of 5@10c at the last end. Good rolls are scarce and wanted at full quotations.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2.00
No 3 Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	3.00
No 5 Hurl	3.25
No 6 Hurl	3.50
No 3 carpet	3.75
No 4 carpet	4.00
Fancy Parlor	4.25
Stock Braid (56)	3.00
Stock Braid (48)	2.75
Whisps, 4, 6 and 10 inch	1.25@1.75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1.00@1.50 "

CHEESE—There is a continued steady jobbing trade and the markets steady at the recent advance; prime Ohio Factory, 14@14½c; New York do, 14½@15c. A New York exchange of Wednesday says: Perhaps the general tone of the market is scarcely as strong as it was last week, though we cannot reduce quotations. The home trade is very light and shipments have not been as free. Fine white cheese are wanted, but holders generally are not prepared to meet the views of shippers. It seems desirable that shipments be steadily kept up in view of the stock here and in the country. Still the shipments thus far in February—three weeks—amount to over 60,000 boxes, or about three times as large as were sent the entire month last year.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, unusually so, notwithstanding prices are low, but an increased consumption within the next few weeks is hoped for and expected. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$2 00
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	2 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
3 ₱ Peaches	2 75	2 ₱ Winslow's Corn	2 25
3 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
3 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but unchanged. Apples, sales for quarters and 11@12c for sliced. Peaches, 12@13c for prime halves; 18@20c for peeled.

EGGS—The market is decidedly firmer, in consequence of the continued cold weather, and prices have been advanced to 20@21c. The market has been more satisfactory to dealers during the past few days than at any time this year, as the cooler weather has checked the production and increased the demand.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for good stock, but no change to note in prices. We continue to quote: Spring wheat flours, $6.25 to 6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber do, $7.00@7.50. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat flour, 2¾@3.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new or important to report in connection with the grocery trade; while business appears to be picking up steadily, it is not up to what it usually is at this particular time. Our New York dispatch, of Wednesday, reported Coffee quiet, which would indicate that the upward tendency for the present at least has been checked. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups continue quiet and unchanged.

We learn since the above was put in type that Roasted Coffee has been advanced half a cent ₱ lb, and we advance our quotations accordingly.

RIO.			
Carolina	7 @7¼	Louisiana	5¼@6½
JAVA.			
Choice	25 @30	Fair	23 @28
Prime	26 @27	Dark	16 @20
MOLASSES.			
N. O. choice	60	N. O. strictly prime	58
Fair	53	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard A	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard Ex C	9¾
Powdered	11	Refining Stock	9 @9½
Standard A	10	N. O., new crop	8 @9
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb prgs	27
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	26¾
Good Rio	20½	Roasted Java	35 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		
FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better; the consumption of all kinds of grain being unusually large, as compared with what it has been of late years at this particular time. The offerings of prime Wheat continue light, and it is difficult to dispose of any other kind; we quote prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red Wheat at $1.30@1.35. The Oat market is without change, either as regards demand or prices; sales are quoted at 44@45c for mixed; white, 42@43c. Shelled Corn continues very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted—45@46c on track, according to quality and condition. Ear Corn is in light stock, with rather more inquiry than for Shelled—quotable at 48@50c, on wharf and track. Rye quite dull and unchanged at 80@85c.

HAY—The market continues very dull, but prices remain about as they have been for several days; inferior to good upland prairie, $10@13; timothy, $16@18; loose from country wagons $17@22, as to quality and condition. Straw, $10@12 per ton, and very dull.

MILL FEED—Is reported dull but unchanged; Bran, $14@15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $22@23.

POTATOES—The cold weather has checked the receipts, but the supply is fully equal to the demand—we continue to quote at 30@35c ₱ bushel on track, and about out of store.

PROVISIONS—There has been no further change in prices, but the general tone of the market continues firm, in sympathy with hogs which are higher now than they have been at any time this season.

Hams—Extra s. c.	15	Do. half barrels	14½
Do. canvassed	14½	Do. canvassed	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
W'East Bacon, S. C.	14½	mer trade, in tierces	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6½	Do. in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 1 lb caddies	16¾
Do. Clear	13½	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13½	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	18.50	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Family Mess Pork	23.00	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut "	22.00	Bologna do	8
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Cheese	—
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do ½ bbls	4.50
		Do. do. bbls	8.50

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, Italic ₱ lb; live do., 50@60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed dull at $7@8.25 ₱ bu. Timothy seed easy at $2.65@2.85.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

We are in receipt of a revised price list from the manufacturers of White Lead, in which they quote strictly pure white lead in Oil—

In 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500 lb. kegs at	10c per lb
12½ lb kegs	10½c
25 lb tin pails	11c
12½ lb. tin pails	11½c

Acet., crude ₱ 20a	10	Oil, Anise	$1.30@1.70 lb
2d select	30a	40 lb	Bergam	5.00@5.50 lb
1st select	40a	50 lb	Casia	2.00@2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	1.05@1.15	Cassia	1.40@1.50
Oxalic	17a	20 lb	Lemon	4.25@4.50 lb
Tartaric	54a	60 lb	Linseed	65@65 gal
Alcohol	2.75@2.85 gal	Linseed B	68@68
Aloes, cape	18a	20 lb	Neatsfoot	90@1.35 gal
A Barb	40a	50 lb	Olive	1.50@2.00 lb
Socot			Qts	6.25@6.50doz
Alum	3¾a	4¾ lb	"	Pts	3.25@3.50doz
Ammon., Aq	8a	12 lb	Orange	2.50@3.00 lb
Carb	20a	22 lb	Origanum	70@1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	22 lb	Pennyroyl	3.50@4.00 lb
Asafœtida	25a	30 lb	Peppermint	3.50@4.00 lb
Balm, Copaib	90a	95 lb	Sassafras	75@85 lb
Canada	32a	35 lb	Winterg'n	4.00@4.25 lb
Bay Rum	2.75@4.00 gal		Pot, Bi Carb	35 lb
Bis, Sub	car	2.75@3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22@24 lb
Sub bit	2.00@2.25 lb		Bromide	75a	80 lb
Blue Mass	70a	80 lb	Chlorate	32a	40 lb
Vitriol	11@12	lb	Iodid	2.75@3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a	17 lb	Quinine	2.80@2.40 oz
Brim., Roll	4a	5½ lb	Root, Gent	8@12 lb
Flor. sulp	5a	6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	18a	25 lb	Gin.	25a30 lb
Calomel	Am	1.25 lb	Ipecac	1.80 lb
Campbor ref	80a	34 lb	Jalap P	35 lb
Cantharides	2a	2½ lb	Rhubarb	1.00@1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		56 lb	" Pow	1.00@1.50 lb
Rom		36 lb	Sar. Hond	50 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.25 lb	Sar. Mex	1.00@1.25 lb
Chlorofor	1.05@1.15	lb	Senega	1.00@1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a	80 lb	Spigelia	38 lb
Red	35a	40 lb	Sal. Eng	4a	5 lb
Yellow	20a	40 lb	" Ger	2½ lb
Cochineal	70a	80 lb	Saffron Am	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Seal Ammon	15a	18 lb
Cream Tar	46a	48 lb	Epsom	3a	5 lb
Cubebs	15a	20 lb	Glauber	2½a	4 lb
Dovers Pow'd	1.50@1.60	lb	Nitre	8a	10 lb
Ergot	1.50	lb	Soda	2a	3½ lb
Ether, Nit	45a	48 lb	Seed, Can'y	15a	16 lb
Sul	70a	75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Log'wd	13¾a	14 lb	Hemp	7¾a	8 lb
Liqu. Cal	28a	45 lb	Mustard	18a	20 lb
" Tal	25a	30 lb	Senna, Alex	25a	30 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I	22a	24 lb
Ginger, Pure	20a	30 lb	Shellac	28 lb
Bowers'		45 lb	Shellac	52a	70 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20	lb	Soap, Castile	11a	14 lb
" Bengal	1.00@1.20	lb	" White	10a	12 lb
Iodine	4.00@4.25	lb	Soda Ash	4a	5 lb
Iodoform	8.50	oz	Bi Carb	4a	6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych. Cry	2.50@3.00 oz
Logwood	2¾a	3¾ lb	Fulv	2.20@2.75 oz
Madder	12a	17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a	28 oz
Magnesia, Cal	80a1.00	lb	Tolu	50a	60 lb
Carb	20a	35 lb	Turpen, spts	43a	50 gal
Manna, Flo	75a	80 lb	Var. Coach	1.35@4.00 gal
Morph, Sul	4.00@4.60	oz	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Nit. Fluer	95	oz	Damar	1.50@1.80 gal
Opium	6.00@6.80	lb	Japan	90@1.30 gal
Pow	9.25@9.45	lb	Lac Spt	3½a	4¾ lb
			Venet. Red	2½a	4¾ lb
			Whiting	¾a	2¾ lb

Visible Supply of Wheat,

comprising the stocks at the lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, canal, lakes in on the lakes and the New York canals, was on Feb. 12 16,900,000 bu, against 12,400,000 bu. at the same period of last year and 11,400,000 in 1874; and this estimate, be it noted, is based on the lowest estimates of stock at New York, which are commonly conceded to be largely under the truth. *How* the stocks compare at the principal European markets may be inferred from the following specimen, gathered from the latest returns and all dating in January.

	1876.	1875.
Ports of United Kingdom, qrs	2,471,218	845,537
Seas in and Cologne, qrs	67,210	23,040
Odessa, qrs	1,604,904	794,520
Seattle, qrs	57,920	16,310
Danzic, qrs	23,627	9,900
Konigsberg, qrs	17,750	12,500
Paris, qrs	70,050	42,998

In addition to the above foreign stocks, which we take from the New York *Bulletin*, we find the following in the San Francisco *News* as the estimate of the San Francisco Produce Exchange on the stock in California on Jan. 1, 1876:

	Centals.
Entire stock in the State of California	2,690,558
And 57,586 bbls flour, which reduced to wheat equals	173,564
Total stock	2,864,216
	Tons
Which reduced to tons, gives	143,210
Exports from Jan. 1 to date	55,193
Vessels now on berth will take	18,000
Making total quantity shipped and now load'g	73,193
Which subtracted from the total stock leaves,	70,022
To this must be added receipts from Oregon since Jan. 1	2,116
Leaving actual stock on Feb. 1	72,138

The leading millers and dealers estimate the consumption of wheat for milling purposes alone for the State at 12,500 tons per month, and as there will be no new wheat fit for milling prior to July 15, the State will require 12,500 tons for milling alone. A good deal of Wheat is also used for distilling, enough to consume the balance of stock.

Here in Chicago—one fair indication—for the amount

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers for THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are a falling and stationary barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, and clear and partly cloudy weather will prevail.

Operations of Allegheny Thieves.

Some few evenings ago some person broke into the residence of Alfred Staight, on Rebecca street, and smashed up a lot of the furniture, there being no person at home. It is not known whether anything was stolen or not.

On Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock two men attacked a young man while he was passing along the P. F. W. & C. R. R. track under the Ridge avenue bridge. He knocked one of his assailants down and then succeeded in making his escape unjured.

A hearing was had before Mayor Phillips yesterday in the case of Charles Cummings, who was charged with stealing a watch from Robert Bauer and some clothing from Charles Doerr. The accused was held in $1,000 bail for trial at Court.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.

The Kitty Higler Destroyed at New Orleans.

An Associated Press dispatch states that the Kitty Higler, a steamboat partly owned in this city, and well known on the upper Ohio, caught fire last evening and burned to the water's edge. She was advertised to leave for this city last evening, but did not get off.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

Meeting on the South Side Last Night.

The Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities met in the Nineteenth street Baptist church, South Side, last evening. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. J. Banks, and singing by the choir, led by Charles Mustin.

An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Moffit, of the Nineteenth street Church. This was succeeded by an address by Rev. McKinney, of the Mt. Washington Church, on the subject of "Christian Unity." After recess Messrs. Reblin, Bowers, Faxon, Bucket, Williams, Dr. J. W. Riggs and Revs. J. Jenkins and H. Brise made short addresses. The meeting was interesting and instructive, and largely attended. The next meeting will be held in March in the Fourth avenue Church.

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

The Business of the Past Year.

The stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company held an adjourned annual meeting on Wednesday in Philadelphia to receive the report of the Board of Directors. The total earnings of the road were reported at $626,990.21; the expenditures, $444,930.99; the net earnings, $182,059.22, a decrease over of $60,000 from last year. The net receipts for the past year show a deficiency in meeting the interest on the bonded debt. The bonded debt of the company at the present time amounts to $5,000,000, $1,800,000 of which bears an interest of 6 per cent, and $1,200,000 7 per cent., giving a total interest to meet coupons of $192,000 per annum, or about $9,000 in excess of the net receipts of the year 1875. The report concludes by stating that unless the business of the line shows for 1876 better results than those of the past year, the managers will be compelled to ask for further loans to meet the company's necessities as they occurr.

THE RESTIVE CHIEF.

The Head of the Allegheny Police Force in an Angry Mood.

Chief Ross is getting restive under the publication by the newspapers of the robberies that have become so frequent in our sister city. From some reason he got pretty well worked up last night, and when a reporter of the JOURNAL entered the office of the police station, he at once assailed him, and accused him of "sneaking into the office like a dog" and of being paid by the "whisky ring." He ordered the reporter not to come into that office again as he had control of it and he did not want him to come there any more. After he had warmed himself up a little and attracted the attention of every one there by his loud talk the interview terminated. The reporter then called upon the Mayor and told him of the order of the Chief. His Honor at once said it was nonsense. He informed the Chief to that effect and that the office of the lock-up was a public one. Some pretty strong language was used by the Chief in his remarks and the affair created quite an excitement for a time.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night.

The Allegheny Street Committee met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding. The Street Commissioners complained that the action appointment of the sub-committee to engage the laborers, horses and carts needed during the year that the men would not obey their orders, as they said that they did not employ them. The committee then reconsidered their action in appointing this committee and allowed the Commissioners to engage the horses, as also ordered a very creditable to the detectives of the city. The entire force was engaged upon it and every officer, including Lieutenant Tyre, accomplished the part allotted him. It was all done under the direction of Chief Hartzell, whose energetic administration of the affairs of his office is evidence that he intends to do his duty and require the same from his subordinates. It is altogether likely that an information will be made against Wenzell Wesle for the shooting of officer Stokely.

A PLEASANT EPISODE.

Literary and Musical Entertainment at the First R. P. Church—Presentation of a Watch to the Pastor, &c.

A very pleasant entertainment took place at the First Reformed Presbyterian church, on Oak alley, last evening. The exercises were of a social, musical and literary nature, and were enjoyed by a large but select audience.

The performance was opened with singing, followed by prayer by Rev. Wm. Young. Singing by the choir succeeded, and then Mr. A. Munn recited "Paul Revere's Ride," with considerable ability and taste. Miss Mary Barclay read "Over the Hill to the Poor House," in a modest, unaffected, natural manner, vastly different from the general style of declaiming masters, and consequently much better than the average performance of the latter.

Singing by the choir was succeeded by a declamation by Mr. John Young of Barbara Freitchey," by Mr. Munn, in English, reciting the story of the flag which Barbara raised at Frederick City, when Stonewall Jackson entered that place.

Again the choir sang, and then Rev. Samuel Young was introduced to the audience to speak upon a subject the title of which was "Something New." The reverend gentleman spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes in a very happy and felicitous manner. He said that to speak of something new was a task he was seldom called upon to perform, as under the sun there are so few things that deserve that title. The "something new" of which he was to speak, however, literally deserved the title, as he was commissioned to present to an individual the contents of a box which he was satisfied was "new." After reference to the privileges accorded the ladies on account of it being leap year, and the deference which should therefore be paid them on account of the privileges they thereby enjoyed, the speaker proceeded to impeach the pastor of the church (Rev. Wm. Young) of high crimes and misdemeanors in having come from the "City of Brotherly Love" and deliberately and with *malice prepense* stolen the hearts of his parishioners. The work of the pastor was then eloquently alluded to, and the fact mentioned that he had entrenched himself in the love and esteem of the congregation, the evidence of which the speaker held in his hands. After further felicitous and appropriate remarks, he presented to Rev. Wm. Young the jewel box which he held, containing a magnificent and costly gold watch, the gift of the ladies of the congregation.

The acceptance of the gift was acknowledged by Rev. Wm. Young in very appropriate terms. He returned thanks to the fair donors, and gave his evidence to refute the oft-repeated charge that women cannot keep a secret, as he had not the slightest intimation of what was going on. He also pledged himself to make still further exertions, if possible, to deserve the good will and esteem in which he was the object of which the elegant and costly gift was a token.

The watch bore a suitable inscription, indicating the source from which it came, and the cause of its being given.

When the presentation exercises were concluded the audience were requested to remain and partake of refreshments, which were handed around by a committee appointed for that purpose. After these were disposed of some time was spent in a social way, and at a reasonable hour the audience dispersed, with a feeling that they had taken part in an occasion which was enjoyable and long to be remembered.

Another Robbery and Another Warning.

Mrs. Tolhanny, living at 537 117th street, New York, some time since sold property for $12,000, which she first deposited in a savings bank, but fearing that the bank would break, she removed it to a safe deposit company, for a time, but this cost something, and she thought she could carry it safely about her own person, but forgetting it at home Saturday last, two nice young men slipped in and robbed her of her all. How many people in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the neighborhood are doing similar foolish things, when for $1 per $1,000 (one-tenth of one per cent.) they might have *guaranteed* security at the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Bankers and Brokers.

All securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission. Stocks carried on margin. Gold and Government bonds a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Information furnished. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York.

THE COW-BOYS.

City Detectives on the Road—Long and Weary Pursuit of the Lawless Wesle Brothers—Their Capture on the Greensburg Pike.

After the shooting of officer Stokely in East Liberty on Wednesday night by Wenzell Wesle, the particulars of which were published in full in the GAZETTE yesterday, Detectives O'Mara, McGovern, Long, Messner and Lieutenant Tyre, took up the trail in pursuit of the fugitive Wenzell and his brother John, both of whom the authorities are now pretty confident are the parties who have been for so long engaged in the cow stealing which has for weeks kept the suburban districts of the city in a state of excitement. Suspicion was directed toward them, it will be remembered, by the discovery of the fact that they had been butchering in the slaughter house of Henry Reutzell, at Four Mile Run. After the shooting of Stokely, Detective Messner and Reutzell went to Allegheny, searched the house of Wenzell Wesle's father-in-law and visited other places which their prey was known to frequent, in the hope that they might find him. The hunt proved fruitless. Subsequently information was received which led the officers to believe that the Wesles had gone in the direction of Braddock's Fields. It was three o'clock yesterday morning when they all goton the P. R. R. express train at East Liberty, the railroad authorities having kindly ordered the conductor to stop and take them aboard. They alighted at Braddock's Fields, where they had been led to believe one of the Wesle brothers lived. This, however, proved to be a mistake. From Henry Meyers it was learned that the brother in question resided in McKeesport. The next train on the Connellsville railroad conveyed the officers to the latter place. As they got off at the depot, one of them recognized a Wesle in the crowd upon the platform. His purpose there at once became apparent. It was to watch for the arrival of officers, and in case any came to inform his brothers so they could escape. Detective Long at once started to shadow the man, but he eluded observation by passing through a house and going out the rear way. Fifteen or twenty minutes were lost in ascertaining where the brother lived. When they did find out they made a thorough search of the premises, but it was useless. The fugitives had been informed of the uncomfortable close proximity of their pursuers, and they had lost no time in shaking the dust of McKeesport from their feet. The course of their flight was only a matter of conjecture, but the detectives separated and started in all directions. Detective Messner had taken the Crooked Run road, and from a perambulating milkman, with whom he happened to be acquainted, learned that two men had passed along the road at a very rapid gait. The other detectives were gathered in, and they all started on foot out the Crooked Run road. They followed it some four miles to its intersection with the Greensburg pike, where a blacksmith told them that the men they were in pursuit of were only about half a mile ahead of them. With spirits freshened and rejuvenated by the news, they resumed the pursuit. The next person they met was a farmer and his team, plodding toward the city. From this source they received confirmation of what the blacksmith had stated, and Detective McGovern and Lieutenant Tyre induced the old farmer to lend them his horses. He consented, upon being enlightened as to the character of the men the officers were after, and the necessity of their capture. The agriculturalist doubtless has sundry bovines of his own, and he perhaps thought their safety would be enhanced by the apprehension of such fellows as the Wesle brothers. Unhitching the animals, and without waiting to strip them of their harness, McGovern and Tyre mounted. The quiet old country horses, unused to a gait more rapid than a jog-trot, were astonished beyond measure at the manner in which their riders compelled them to fly past the sections of rail fences. The rattling and flapping of the harness, and the discontentous style in which the unconfined traces caressed their flanks and abdominal regions, added to equine wonderment. The officers, however, had no time to spend in surveying the funny animals. For hours they had been following their prey and now that it was almost within their grasp, to indulge in unseemly levity would have been but to increase the chances of its escape. With the solemnity of mounted tombstones and a determination that knew no relenting they urged their steeds to still greater speed. Soon they were rewarded by a sight of their game. Restraining their gait they dropped into a walk. The fugitives saw them but thinking they were only farmers on their way to work no effort to escape was made. In a few minutes the officers joined them, and their astonishment at being made prisoners could not find expression. Both were armed with revolvers, but neither offered resistance. One of the chambers in Wenzell Wesle's weapon was empty, which is additional proof of the fact that he shot officer Stokely. They were brought to the city, arriving at two o'clock in the afternoon, and a few hours subsequent were committed to jail to await a hearing. Detective Jim. Scott spent the greater part of Wednesday night in watching Wenzell Wesle's house, on Penn avenue, expecting that the man might possibly come home. His expectations were not fulfilled, but he learned that Wesle had meat for sale in his shop during only a portion of the week, and that he sold it from two to three cents cheaper than other butchers did, a course that, while it gained him plenty of customers, also obtained pretty general comment. Wesle's shop was bare of meat only when he hadn't a stolen cow on hand. Detective Rivers yesterday found on Thirty-fifth street the hide of the cow stolen on Monday night from John Parker, at Braddock's. The vigorous and active manner in which this case was worked up by the officers is very creditable to the detectives of the city. The entire force was engaged upon it and every officer, including Lieutenant Tyre, accomplished the part allotted him. It was all done under the direction of Chief Hartzell, whose energetic administration of the affairs of his office is evidence that he intends to do his duty and require the same from his subordinates. It is altogether likely that an information will be made against Wenzell Wesle for the shooting of officer Stokely.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Amos Belcher was discharged from bankruptcy.

James F. Ryan & Son filed a libel against the steamer Jack Gumbert. An attachment was issued returnable on the 14th prox.

James and Thomas McNeill, debtors. A meeting of the creditors was ordered for the 4th prox. to enquire whether the resolution for composition has been passed in accordance with the requirements of the act.

R. T. Leech et al. vs. Fisher Bros. An order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, was made returnable on the 4th prox.

Wm. Halderman, bankrupt, Venango county. An amended schedule was allowed.

John Fluker, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate was presented and confirmed.

Fisher, Sutphin & Co. vs. W. L. Harvey, Luzerne county. An order was made discontinuing the proceedings in this case.

James B. Heard and Godfrey K. Biber, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The resolution of composition was ordered to be recorded and the same is made binding upon all the creditors.

Fifth avenue National Bank vs. Samuel Glass. It was ordered that this case be placed on the trial list for the present special term.

Walter Byram et al. vs. G. A. Mundorf. A restraining order was issued against M. Bigger and the Metropolitan National Bank, and a hearing upon the application for an injuction fixed for the 2d prox.

Rogers, Wallace & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The trial of the specifications of objections to the discharge of James S. Wallace, was continued by consent.

On motion of Daniel F. Patterson, Esq., James H. Bosard, Esq., of Wellsboro, Tioga county, being duly qualified, was sworn and admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

In the case of the United States vs. Henry Sweet, on motion of the District Attorney, the recognizance was forfeited.

The arguments were concluded in the case of Milledge R. Johnston, charged with forging and passing a $1,000 bond. The charge of the Court will be made this morning and the case submitted to the jury.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Marker Rush vs. W. Ehlers, previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

In the matter of the assignment of John Wilkinson et ux. to W. K. Jennings, Isaac Walter and S. Y. Coulter were appointed appraisers.

Watkins vs. Watkins. John G. Graham appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Augustus P. Cole vs. Robert Peet and James M. Peet. Verdict for plaintiff for $127.52.

Lewis Jones vs. Wm. Anderson. Verdict for plaintiff for $114.41.

Katharine Schmitt vs. John Boenig or Benig. Verdict for plaintiff for $152.

Wm. Forbes vs. Leonard Argberger. Verdict for plaintiff for $746.86.

Lewis & Bradford, for use of Charles Grubbs, vs. Robert Long. Verdict for plaintiff for $80.25.

Frederick Pfarr vs. the First German Evangelical congregation of Mt. Washington, a corporation, Jacob Wilbert, George Zofnaz and Jacob Soffle. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,000.

Sebastian Smith vs. A. Affell. Preliminary injunction for five days granted. The plaintiff desires a dissolution of partnership, and a restraining order to prevent defendant from collecting moneys due the firm, and from selling the stock of goods.

Trial List for To-Day.

Hazard et al. vs. McElroy et al. (2).
Grey, trustee, vs. Reed, guardian.
Same vs. Algee et al.
Same vs. Holmes et al.
Same vs. Wilt.
Same vs. Lightcap.
Same vs. McCrea.
Same vs. Cunningham et al.
Same vs Keating.
Stouton et al. vs. Aull.
Coward vs. Frazier et al.
Wittengel et al. vs. Ingraham.
Sands & Reinecton vs. Jackson.
Thompson et al. vs. Stinehauser.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

The City of Allegheny vs. Unknown Owners. Rule amending record.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Seybold & Co. to Joseph A. Stone. Bond of Assignee for $60,044.12 presented and approved.

Court Brevities.

IN THE Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Isaiah Fansler commenced suit in trespass against Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. The writ endorses damages in the sum of $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that in Aug. 30, 1875, Squire Smith took the information of one Gauley "charging the affiant with larceny by bailee of a child's buggy of the value of $75, and thereupon the defendant issued his warrant and caused the arrest of affiant and his giving bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions Court; and defendant not attending (the said Gauley member—permitted the prosecutor to withdraw the charge and pay the costs; that said Smith knew or ought to have known that the same buggy was the subject of a claim for trover and conversion, brought a short time before and mentioned in the information, which trover and conversion suit was against affiant and P. J. Hiber, as partners, and the value claimed for it then was but $10; that affiant verily believes and expects to prove that David L. Smith included said fraudulent charge for trover and conversion, brought a short time before and mentioned in the information, which trover and conversion suit was against affiant and P. J. Hiber, as partners, and the value claimed for it then was but $10; that affiant verily believes and expects to prove that David L. Smith included said fraudulent charge for the purpose of annoying and oppressing affiant; that he settled the case without the knowledge of the affiant after he had entered bail to the Court, where affiant expected to be heard by an impartial Judge; that affiant has been grossly outraged by this defendant acting by virtue of his office as Alderman and with knowledge and intention of doing him wrong."

Sheldon & Company's New Publications.

The publishing house of Sheldon & Co., No. 8 Murray street, New York, is known to the literatti of the country, as well as the general reader, as one that industriously aims to secure for its patrons a high order of mental ailment, as the books issued by this house are of genuine merit and will stand the test of the most severe criticism, as to purity of thought and chastity of sentiment. We commend to the attention of all their bulletin of valuable books, to be found on first page of this issue. First, is a life of the venerable Dr. Nott, for sixty-two years President of Union College—a volume of rare interest. A History of Ancient and Modern Painting, which, no one aspiring to even the lowest place in literature, and especially no student, can afford to be without. Also, an invaluable companion to the scholar and linguist, will be found in Words and Their Uses, by Richard Grant White; and Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. The general reader will find in "Tempest Tossed," "Life on the Plains," and "Our Poetical Favorites," more genuine pleasure than can be found in any other three volumes of equal size. Their works are mailed to all parts of the United States on receipt of price, which may be learned by consulting their card.

When You Visit New York.

To our merchants, who are soon to visit New York for the purpose of replenishing their stock of goods, we commend the reputable and reliable house of Cochran, McLean & Co., of Broadway, Grand and Crosby streets. Their stock is unusally full, extensive, varied and well assorted. They are the "one-price" house in this line of trade, being thoroughly conversant with the minutest details of the importing business, and therefore may be relied on to give unqualified satisfaction to purchasers of their fabrics. Being heavy buyers themselves, they are enabled to offer their customers a margin for profit, not within the ability of houses importing on a smaller scale. As to the quality of their goods, it only need be said, that the richest and most elegant manufacturing marts of the continent contribute of their skill and excellence to supply their immense rooms with the latest and best productions of the hand and loom. Besides Dry Goods, they also deal extensively in Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Notions, Woolens, Hosiery, &c., to which they ask the attention of intending buyers, in the assurance that they cannot fail to please in quality, variety, style and price. See card on first page of this issue.

What a Little Cash Will Do.

If we had been told a few weeks ago that pianos and organs could have been bought at such prices as Mr. Hamilton is now selling off his stock at, we would certainly not have credited it. But a call at his store just now will satisfy any one that if ever they buy to advantage, now is that time, sure. We were utterly surprised at the prices quoted to us by Mr. Hamilton for the most magnificent specimens of the matchless Decker pianos, and the very justly styled "Great Estey Cottage Organs," also at the marvelously low prices of good second-hand pianos and organs, some of them almost new, of different makes, such as Geo. A. Prince, Mason & Hamlin, Burdett, Bumstead and others. But as Mr. Hamilton has to get rid of his entire stock before removal, he is compelled to sacrifice these instruments, almost, rather than carry them. Any tenders would do well to call at once and secure a real elegant choice. Not so much matter about the cash, terms of payment will be made to suit all, just so the purchasers are responsible. Please remember the place is 77 Fifth avenue, just above Wood street a few doors. You will see the mirrors at the door, and also the announcement of his removal. Take our word for it, it will pay you to call at once.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, No. 105 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer California at Glasgow; steamer Hibernian at Baltimore.

Brushes, Brushes.

Of all kinds; everybody is invited to call and examine our stock and be convinced that good brushes and low prices are to be found at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

....John White was committed to the Work House by Mayor Phillips yesterday for 30 days, for vagrancy.

....The Newsboys' Concert at the Academy of Music this evening will be something fresh and unique in the musical line.

....The miners in a number of pits along the Panhandle Railroad have returned to work at two and one-half cents per bushel.

....Officer McBratney, of Allegheny, expresses his willingness to be qualified to his statement, published by us yesterday, relative to the Craig street robbery.

....The Turtle Creek Guards, said to be the oldest military organization in this county, have reorganized, and will hereafter be known as Co. G, Fourteenth Regiment.

....Effie Ellsler, assisted by several members of the Opera House company, will give a musical entertainment this afternoon for the benefit of the inmates of Dixmont Insane Asylum.

....Acting Mayor Butler yesterday held Thomas Higgins for trial at court, on a charge of having robbed Herman Meuse of $30. The evidence against the defendant is said to be very slim.

....Detective Bowden arrested two men, named Arnold and John Miller, whom he found asleep in the Exposition building. He suspects them of having committed some of the recent thefts in Allegheny.

....The Spracemont Mining Company, in which a number of Pittsburghers are interested, is about to commence operating a silver mine in Nevada. Mr. J. L. Carnaghan, of this city, is President of the company.

....Even the dogs in Allegheny have become infested with the mania for thieving. A hungry and lawless canine yesterday stole a six pound piece of beef from the market house and escaped. He has not yet been arrested.

....The ward constables held a meeting in the Bank Exchange, Fourth avenue, Wednesday evening, and effected a temporary organization. The object is to form a permanent organization for the furtherance of their interests.

....Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men this evening at the Second Presbyterian church, corner of Penn and Seventh streets. Services to begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free, and all are invited.

....At the ensuing meeting of the pudlers on Saturday it is said they will instruct their representatives to demand from the manufacturers the following terms of settlement: An advance of 5 dollars per ton for boiling. In case of refusal they propose to initiate another strike.

....On Wednesday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, two foot-pads attacked a merchant doing business on Ohio street, Allegheny, while passing along Ninth street, this city, but he defended himself so well that they were forced to decamp.

....About five o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 31. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire on the roof of No. 24 Carroll street near Arch street. The fire was extinguished with but little damage.

....It is reported that car loads of calves are brought to Allegheny from Butler at 9 cents per pound, the animals being allowed to remain there without food or water until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The matter deserves the attention of the Humane society.

....The Castle Shannon Railroad has issued its fourth annual report. The assets are stated to be $1,078,262.80, and the liabilities $961,198.23, leaving a surplus of $117,064.57. The passenger business of the road last year numbered over 107,000. In 1873 it was 30,000.

....Alderman Milliken yesterday married a German to a French lady. The couple had only been in the country a few days. The groom will return to Germany with his bride at the fall of Paris. The happy couple intend to take up their residence on the South Side.

....Taylor, the husband of the woman in the insane department of the Allegheny City Home who gave birth to a child, can be being satisfied with the result of the hearing before Squire D. L. Smith Wednesday, made an information before Squire McMasters, charging Superintendent Crane with rape. Crane was arrested, and bailed for a hearing.

....A nicely dressed young man day before yesterday entered the clerk of the Union Depot, at the hotel of Mr. The y. m. represented that he wished to engage supper and lodging for forty guests, and then after making the arrangements asked for the temporary loan of the sum in question. It is needless to say the forty friends did not put in an appearance.

....John E. Walker, who swindled the attorneys of Gen. Babcock out of his passage to St. Louis and about $300 in cash, by representing that he was a witness in the case, can give some astounding particulars relative to a conspiracy against Babcock, recently borrowed lucre from U. S. Marshal Hall, of this city, and also from many others, and Mr. R. B. Carnahan. Walker is said to be the most highly polished rascal in America.

....The Committee on Wooden Buildings met last night in Municipal Hall, and ordered the erection of three frame buildings on the Penn avenue. The petition of Maurice Wallace for permission to repair and extend a frame building was refused, but the statement of the Building Inspector that the proposed improvements do not contemplate repair, exclusively, but rebuilding in part.

....A day or two since, Rev. Samuel Young was at dinner, when he was summoned to await the pleasure of a caller. The latter after having taken a seat in the house and talking for some minutes on indifferent subjects, gave the reverend gent that he had a lady outside, and that he and she had kind a 'thought o' gittin' married, and if it would'nt trouble him too much for the purpose of annoying and oppressing affiant; that he settled the case without the knowledge of the affiant after he had entered bail to the Court, where affiant expected to be heard by an impartial Judge; that affiant has been grossly outraged by this defendant acting by virtue of his office as Alderman and with knowledge and intention of doing him wrong."

Sheldon & Company's New Publications.

The publishing house of Sheldon & Co., No. 8 Murray street, New York, is known to the literatti of the country, as well as the general reader, as one that industriously aims to secure for its patrons a high order of mental ailment, as the books issued by this house are of genuine merit and will stand the test of the most severe criticism, as to purity of thought and chastity of sentiment. We commend to the attention of all their bulletin of valuable books, to be found on first page of this issue. First, is a life of the venerable Dr. Nott, for sixty-two years President of Union College—a volume of rare interest. A History of Ancient and Modern Painting, which, no one aspiring to even the lowest place in literature, and especially no student, can afford to be without. Also, an invaluable companion to the scholar and linguist, will be found in Words and Their Uses, by Richard Grant White; and Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. The general reader will find in "Tempest Tossed," "Life on the Plains," and "Our Poetical Favorites," more genuine pleasure than can be found in any other three volumes of equal size. Their works are mailed to all parts of the United States on receipt of price, which may be learned by consulting their card.

PERSONAL.

***Senator Sharon, of Nevada, passed through the city last evening on his way to Washington City.

***Hon. W. S. Moore is Washington county's choice for delegate to the National Convention, with instructions to vote for Blaine for the Presidential nomination.

***Miss Effie Ellsler, for her benefit this evening, plays *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." In addition to Mr. Pendleton and the Opera House company, she will be assisted by Mr. Gotthold.

***M. W. Acheson, Esq., has returned to the city much improved in health. The *quo warranto* proceedings in the County Treasurship matter will probably be taken up at an early day, the delay having been caused by Mr. Acheson's illness.

***Mr. W. N. Riddle, Cashier of the Penn Bank, is spoken of in connection with the Treasurership of the United States. Mr. Riddle is a young man, but he is recognized as one of the keenest and most far-sighted financiers in Pittsburgh. Should he be fortunate enough to receive the appointment, the position will be filled by one thoroughly able to discharge its duties, and who would do so fearlessly and honestly.

A Card.

The court having confirmed the composition offered by us, January 24th, we hereby earnestly request all customers indebted to us on or previous to this date to settle the same at the earliest day possible. Thanking our friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and kind expressions of sympathy during our recent misfortune, we again commend them and the public that our business is to be closed up by April 1st. To this end we have marked our entire stock to prices which already have enabled us to dispose of a large portion of it. We still have on hand a large assortin every department, and as the simple purpose is to turn our assets rapidly into cash, the matter of profit and loss hardly enters into our plans. J. B. HEARD & CO.,
62 Sixth street.

By Common Consent.

Success is an evidence of superiority. This assertion, made by the world's great statesmen many years ago, is true to-day. We all concede that fact. It is also conceded that the success of J. D. Thompson & Co. has been the largest by the fact that they have always sold good brushes, and they have honestly maintained this reputation for many years, notwithstanding a large amount of competition. To those who contemplate purchasing brushes of this or any line, we would recommend the above firm as being thoroughly reliable. Give them a call at their large store, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Robbery of Bank Vaults.

The time seems to have almost passed away when burglars could be considered secure in bank vaults. Bank burglars are becoming expert and ingenious, as witness the tunneling of the bank on the South Side, a few days ago. The Safe Deposit Company of this city have vaults for the safe keeping of valuables which are invulnerable against the cunning devices of the bank robber, and like the Gibraltar of the Mediterranean, defies the power and skill of those who would possess its contents *vi et armis*

Everybody is Wanted

To call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street, and examine the large stock of Brushes, Notions and Fancy Goods that are now being offered for sale. Bargains are being offered in many goods. Call and be convinced.

HOMOEOPHATIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 131 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Auction Sale

of House Furnishing Goods, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at KIM & SON,
118 Smithfield street.

SUBTERRANEAN BURGLARS.

Disclosure of a Well Planned Scheme to Rob a South Side Bank—Tunneling Six Feet Beneath a Cellar Floor.

Evidences of an attempt to rob the First National Bank of the South Side, at the corner of Twelfth and Carson streets, were discovered a few days ago, but the police authorities kept the affair from publicity until yesterday, hoping that they would be able to apprehend the fellows engaged in the effort. The secrecy with which it was managed only finds an equal in the singularity of the method. The bank is the first of three buildings fronting on Carson street, which are known as the bank block. The second is Arnold Koch's drug store, and the third Snyder's shoe store. The cellar dividing wall between the shoe and drug stores is built directly through the abandoned vault of a water closet. The vault, which is seven or eight feet deep, was the basis of the subterranean operations against the money bags of the bank, the digging of a tunnel from the vault to a point under the bank safe having been commenced and prosecuted considerably, but deserted upon being found. The discovery which led to the subsequent developments was made on Sunday evening last by Mrs. Snyder. She had occasion to go into the cellar for coal, and while there heard a noise that to her seemed somewhat peculiar and out of place. Listening silently, she distinguished the voices of men in conversation, the sound evidently proceeding from the disused vault. Walking to the place from whence the sound proceeded, she was surprised to perceive a glimmer of light coming up from the vault. Approaching, she looked down through the opening, and beheld two men at work by the light of a candle; in order to gain a better view of the proceedings she held a light she had in her hand through the opening. As she did so the candle below was extinguished, operations ceased, and all was still. Mrs. Snyder returned to the upper portion of the house without having her suspicions aroused, as she supposed the men were plumbers repairing pipes connected with the drug store. She told her husband, and on Monday morning he questioned Mr. Koch, of the drug store, and the cashier of the bank about what his wife had informed him, but they both stated that no repairs of any kind had been made in their cellars. Lieut. J. A. Baker and officer Victor Herbs, of the city police, were then placed in possession of the facts, and they instituted an investigation. Going into Snyder's cellar, they descended into the vault and there found the place from whence proceeded the vocal noises that Mrs. Snyder had heard. An opening in the side of the vault next to the drug store had been made, an excavation or tunnel dug from the vault under the dividing wall and the floor of the drug store cellar. The safe vault in the bank is built next to the east wall, and consequently to enable the "cracksmen" to reach it, the tunnel would only have to be about twenty-four feet long, as this is the width of the lots. Of this distance they had accomplished about eight feet when discovered by Mrs. Snyder. A chisel, a shovel, soldier's cap and two candles were found in the tunnel. The shovel is the property of Mr. Snyder, who missed it on Sunday afternoon. The men had done their work cautiously, bringing the earth they had excavated to the mouth of the tunnel and covering it up with boxes. It is supposed that they gained entrance to Snyder's cellar by way of the pavement cellar door. There is no other method of ingress. The tunneling was commenced on the drug store side of the vault, a circular opening about 2 feet in diameter having been made in the brick wall. The tunnel was some 6 feet below the cellar floor. Chief Hartzell visited the place and after satisfying himself that the object of the excavation was to reach the money vault of the bank, officers watched the locality during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, but the burglars failed to re-appear, doubtless having become satisfied that their operations had been discovered. The officers of the bank took enough stock in the affair to remove their deposits on Tuesday evening to a place of greater safety. The police have no idea who the operators could be, but the articles found may serve as clues that will lead to their apprehension.

Marbles, Marbles.

For the million. A good assortment and very low prices, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Groceries and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and corn meal call at the German steam flour mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny city.

Household Hints.

Blue is not advisable in rooms where hard service is expected, or much exposure to light and sun necessary. Crimson is not a serviceable color for furniture, turning gray and fading in spite of care, though crimson and maroon are admirable in carpets, holding their own amazingly time and hard use, and abuse even, amazingly. Nevertheless, one requires much patience when she takes into her house a red and black or red and maroon carpet, for not a speck of dust, a thread of material of any color, a hair even, can escape detection, and a broom is constantly required. The word or sentiment is no rather suffer the emergency. Nevertheless no carpet gives such pretty lights and reflections, or so much cheerful warmth and beauty, as one of these troublesome, monotone-shaded red ingrains. Indeed, in colors, carpets have the advantage decidedly—take green, for instance, green rugs, which were so popular and pretty not long since, soon fades, turns rusty, dingy, gray; it is, if anything, worse than crimson; but a green carpet, particularly the olive and sage shades, were admirably, though changing slightly if in too much sunlight, and would make a home less. With brown and gray the case seems reversed, since a brown carpet gets dingy, and a brown and gray one combined needs a good deal of bright color to give any air of comfort or cheer to a room in which it is. Gray is very lovely for fine carpets, whose tones incline to butternut or maroon, but of the cool, pure browns and grays. On the contrary, chairs and sofas upholstered in brown prove the most satisfactory perhaps of all, since they keep warm, rich tints and mellow shadows in spite of sun and time. Gray is very lovely for furniture, but rather delicate; it is especially handsome when relieved by puffings of scarlet, crimson or blue.

A lady says: I would like to tell your readers how I have kept my house-plants through the coldest nights, so far this winter, without the table in the center of the room, drop the curtains at the windows, leave the lamp burning in the middle of the room, and find my plants all right in the morning. Cost, one cent per night.

If onions are sliced and kept in a sick room they will absorb all the atmospheric poison. They should be changed every hour. In the room of a small-pox patient they blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spreading of the disease. Their application has also proved effectual in the case of snake bites.

Aunt Patty writes "Rose has a quaint little hanging basket that I must tell you of. She got some grape vines when she was going throug'h the woods. When she came home, she cut the vine into lengths of four inches each; then with a sharp penknife, made holes through each end of each length; she then fastened them together by passing a wire through the holes and fastening it on the inside, where it would be out of sight. She then wove a bottom to the basket of smaller vines, and selecting a vine with a few tendrils on it, and about the right length, eighteen inches, for a handle, fastened it securely to the top wire of the basket. She filled it after vine with soil, having previously papered it with green paper and placed it inside of the basket. The vine in it is what some folks call "Wandering Jew." In making the basket, care should be taken to have the pieces of wire larger at one end than at the other, and the largest ends should all be up, so as to give the basket a good shape. The vines must be green and about half an inch in diameter.

Red Pepper and Poultry.

The virtues of red pepper in raising poultry are set forth in this wise by "Old Farmer," in a recent number of the Woonsocket *Patriot*:

"I do not know if other persons who raise poultry and pet birds are so much dependent as I am on red pepper; but I have found so much benefit from its use in my poultry yards and bird cages, that it may not be amiss to call the attention of others to its good properties. I do not speak of the article that is sold in the drug stores—and sometimes not remarkably fresh—but of the capsicum that grows in our gardens. I have tried all the different varieties, and the most pungent and efficacious is the small kind mostly known by the name of 'bird's pepper.' The plant in itself is a beautiful object, it grows about two feet high, and in autumn its bright little scarlet berries look like coral beads, peeping from under the dark green foliage. Indeed, one plant in a pot forms a very pretty ornament for a flower stand. The seeds possess a stimulating quality for young poultry, and I find that two or three pods, given to a newly-hatched chicken, especially if they are weakly, have a most happy effect. If a hen looks feeble after moulting, six of these berries or pods, given daily in some corn meal and sweet milk, improve her wonderfully. Last summer two of my canaries began to droop. Every day I gave them each one seed of the 'bird's